THE WEATHER.

Rain on the coast, rain or snow interior Monday, much colder with a cold wave at night. Tuesday fair, continued cold.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

TWINS OF SUCCESS

More and more clearly does it become conspicuous that good merchandising—strategy and good advertising—copy are the Siamese Twins of Success.

VOL. XCVII—NO. 115 WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,446

BOTH RUSSIANS AND BRITISH HAVE GUNS NOW AGAINST TURKS

British Force Ottoman Troops to Retire Along Both Sides of the River Tigris.

RUSSIANS REINFORCED

Constantinople and Petrograd Official Statements Each Claim Successes.

Other Fronts, Except in Montenegro, Inactive.

The Turks are now being attacked by both Russians and British. In the Caucasus, the Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia, the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along both banks of the Tigris river to the south of Kut El Amara and still are closely pressing them on the east and north.

Constantinople reports that near Karadach the Russians were defeated with heavy casualties while Petrograd asserts that at some unnamed place a large number of Turkish officers and men, war materials and provisions, eight guns and eight machine guns were captured by the Russians. Successes for the Russians in the fighting in Persia are also claimed by Petrograd makes the first announcement that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in this region.

TheTurks in retreat along the Tigris are those who have held back General Aylmfer's column proceeding up the river to the relief of the British in Kut El Amara.

On the other fronts, except in Montenegro, little fighting is in progress. The offensive of the Russians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian front has again died down. One the line in France and Belgium the operations have consisted mainly of artillery duels and mining and counter mining work. The big British guns have thrown shells into Lille but Berlin says only slight damage was done.

A trench taken by the Austro-Hungarians from the Italians near the Tolmino bridgehead and an increase in the Italian bombardment of this region and also of Gorizia, Mrzlivrh and Montesan Michele, form the chief events of the Austro-Italian line.

In Montenegro the Austro-Hungarians continue their pursuit of the Montenegrins, capturing from them positions and men. Podgoritza, to the east of Cettinje and Nisic are the latest places reported evacuated.

The Montenegrin government is now at Scutari, Albania, according to an unofficial report from Berlin. Advices from Rome say that the Italian cabinet has begun plans for giving adequate assistance to Montenegro and Serbia, but the nature of this aid and the manner in which it will be given is not stated.

The semi-officially Overseas News Agency of Berlin discredits the announcement that the French submarine Foucault recently sank an Austro-Hungarian cruiser of the Novara type in the Adriatic. "Since no Austro-Hungarian ship is missing," says the news agency, "the Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente Powers by mistake."

RUSSIANS REINFORCED

Undertake New General Offensive Along Hundred Mile Front.

Constantinople, Jan. 15.—(By wireless to Berlin and London, Jan. 16.)—A new general offensive along a front of almost one hundred miles has been undertaken in the Caucasus by reinforced Russian columns, according to an official statement issued today at the Turkish war office.

"Two Russian attacks near Karadach, south of Kogij on the 13th resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy who was compelled to flee in disorder," the statement read.

"Prisoners taken at this point state that during four days fighting each of their regiments lost at least 800 dead."

RUSSIAN WAR STATEMENT

Twenty Turkish Officers, 400 Men and Several Guns Captured.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 16.—An official statement given out today by the Russian war department says:

"In the course of the fighting in the Caucasus January 14 we captured 20 Turkish officers and more than 400 men, a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions; one heavy gun and seven other guns and eight machine guns.

"Persia: In the fighting at Kangaver, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, we took many prisoners. The enemy abandoned many dead on the battlefield. Our losses were insignificant.

"Southeast of Hamadan we drove back toward Daulatabad a detachment consisting of Turks and Germns."

TAKE ITALIAN TRENCH

Austrian Success Near Tolmino Announced in Official Statement.

Berlin, Jan. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville).—Austro-Hungarian troops took an Italian trench near Tolmino yesterday according to an official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters under date of January 16. The Austrian statement adds that Italian artillery activity was increased yesterday at Mount San Michele and against the Tolmino-Gorizia and Mrzlvrh bridgeheads. The statement adds:

"The reported conquest of Italian positions near Oslavia was executed

(Continued From Page Eight)

ASSURANCES FROM CARRANZA RENEWED

Will Make Every Effort to Punish Murderers.

ORDERS ALREADY GIVEN

About to Issue Decree Permitting Citizens of Mexico to Execute Any of the Bandits "Without Formality"—Telegrams.

Washington, Jan. 16. — General Carranza today renewed his assurances to the United States that he would make every effort to punish those responsible for the murders of American mining men near Santa Ysabel. A dispatch from Consul Silliman to the State Department, dated at Queretaro at 9:30 this morning, said Carranza had personally assured Mr. Silliman in reply to the department's demand that the murderers be run down, that he "had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for the atrocity."

Simultaneously, in a dispatch to Eliseo Arredondo, his ambassador designate here, General Carranza announced that he was about to issue a decree permitting any citizen of Mexico to execute any of the bandits "without formality."

The dispatch from Consul Silliman, follows:

Telegram from Consul Silliman.

"Department's telegram of January 13, 5 P. M., massacre Americans at Santa Ysabel, received at 8:20, and, immediately placed before General Carranza by me in person. General Carranza said that he had already issued an order for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for the atrocity. He stated that he believed this outrage was committed by men associated directly with Villa, and that it was done especially to provoke international troubles at this time. He said he had declared those responsible outside the law, to be punished with death if caught.

"He appeals to the Secretary of State and to the public of the United States to consider the wide strip of the Central railway, the great difficulties of guarding the entire distance, and the comparatively easy task of destroying a train or attacking a small place. He says that nobody can lament more than he such an atrocity or be more concerned about it, but that protection is relative, and that even in the best protected states outbursts of disorders and lawlessness may cause destruction of property and loss of life.

"He says he is expecting full reports from General Trevino and that all efforts will be made to protect Americans and any other foreigners who may be in the district. His belief is the massacre was made premeditatively by a band who fled at once after the raid."

Assurances that "condign punishment" would be visited upon the murderers already had been given the State Department through Mr. Arredondo. Whether a formal note from Carranza is to follow has not been revealed.

Carranza's telegram today to his embassy here follows:

General Carranza's Telegram.

"The government, under my direction, has adopted every necessary measure to insure the prosecution of an energetic campaign for the capture and destruction of the party of Villista bandits and to continue the same to its complete accomplishment. I have asked General Jacinto B. Trevino, commanding the Constitutionalist troops in the neighborhood of the assassinations, to obtain for me the names of the assailants in order that a decree may be issued placing them outside the pale of the law. When this is done, any citizen or citizens of the republic will have the right to arrest the guilty parties without other warrant, and to execute them without formality.

"Similar decrees were issued and executed effectively in the cases of assaults and dynamiting of trains in another section of the republic within the year, notably when a passenger train was dynamited and its passengers assaulted near Apizaco, and again near Jalapa. These decrees are made effective because in the opinion of the government those who perpetrate such assassinations of human beings, be the victims native Mexicans or foreigners, must be considered in exactly the same category as those who dynamite the railway trains. I sincerely deplore the unpardonable crime at Santa Ysabel."

Officials at the State Department tonight said the word "requested" used in Mr. Silliman's dispatch apparently had been intended for "regulated." An error in transmission, they said, probably was responsible for the substitution.

LIEUT. ZIMMERMAN DEAD

Had Been Leader of the Naval Academy Band Since 1887.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Charles A. Zimmerman, band master at the naval academy, died here today. He was 54 years old. Lieutenant Zimmerman became the leader of the naval academy band in 1887. The rank of lieutenant in the marine corps recently was conferred on him by a special act of Congress. He was a musical composer and also prominent as an organist.

PRESENT ENTRANCE OF TYPHUS IN U. S.

Federal Authorities Take Action at El Paso.

EXPECT MORE REFUGEES

Train From Chihuahua Due to Reach Juarez Last Night—Two Villa Officers Executed—Funerals of Two Americans.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 16.—Prompt action was taken today by Federal authorities to prevent the entrance of typhus fever into the United States from Mexico. Mopotine Martinez, a Mexican, who came here from Piedras Negras, Mex., died of typhus in a local hospital yesterday.

Dr. John W. Tappan, immigration medical officer here, acting under orders from Dr. C. C. Pearce, senior surgeon of the service, made arrangements to disinfect all persons from Mexico suspected of having been exposed to the disease. Dr. Tappan declared so far as he has been able to learn there are no cases of typaus in Juarez.

A train from Chihuahua said to be carrying a large number of Americans and other foreigners was expected to reach Juarez tonight. Another train just behind it, according to Juarez officials, is bringing the body of Jose Rodrigues, the Villa bandit chief who was captured and executed at Madera.

Martin G. Rodrigues, superintendnnt of the Jiminez-Juarez division of the National Railways of Mexico, said today that General Arguemedo, leading a band of 1,800 rebels believed to be allied with former adherents of the late General Huerta, was in the neighborhood of Camacho, south of Torreon.

Operations of train between Chihuahua City and Madera, has been discontinued.

Funeral services were held today for C. R. Watson, general manager of the Cusihuiraichic Mining Company, and for H. P. Machatton, of Los Angeles, victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre.

Two Villa officers, Colonel Miguel Valles and Lieut. Colonel Enrique Cosgaya, were executed at Guzman, near Palomas, Chihuahua, yesterday according to advices received today from Casas Grandes by General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commandant here. Two other Villa generals with small bands, are said to have sought amnesty.

Col. Valles, according to Mexican officials, was the leader of bandits who terrorized Durago and Chihuahua before the Madero revolt. He was held responsible for the killing of Jose Bonalos Sandoval, private secretary to General Porforio Diaz, several years ago.

Several thousand former Villa soldiers, the last of the army which surrendered to the de facto government here, were sent south to their homes today.

FOREIGNERS ALL SAFE

Dr. Kramer and Two Sons, Reported Slain, Among Number at Madera.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Jan. 16.—All Americans and other foreigners at Madera, in Western Chihuahua, are safe, according to a telephone message received today from Cusihuiraichic.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MEMBERS FORD PARTY MAROONED AT HAGUE

Denied Permission to Return Through Germany.

Efforts of Members to Secure Passage Blocked by Military Authorities Because Delegates are "Undesirable"—Appeal.

The Hague, via London, Jan. 16.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer and other members of the Ford Peace Board, after having vainly appealed to the German minister at The Hague for permission for the Scandinavian peace delegates to return home through Germany, telegraphed today to Berlin for the desired permits. Recent efforts of members of the Ford party to cross Germany have been blocked by the German military authorities, with the explanation that the delegates are undesirable.

Twenty-five subjects of Denmark, Sweden and Norway who came here with the peace expedition, are desirous to return to their homes, which they are unable to do unless by way of the North Sea. This route is regarded unsafe. Included in those marooned there is Paul Lyndhagen, mayor of Stockholm, who says he may lose his position unless he returns soon.

Mme. Schwimmer, who is a Hungarian, wired authorities at Berlin that the blockade against the returning delegates is proving a great inconvenience to the expedition, and urged the litfing of the embargo.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The names of Charles Weeghman's partner in the ownership of the Chicago National League team came as impressive news to Chicago, followers of the game today. The new magnates are multimillionaires—J. Ogden Armour, president of the Armour & Co., and [illegible]ers; William Wrigley, Jr., a widely known manufacturer and "one of Chicago's biggest bankers."

MOBILIZE BUSINESS PLAN FOR DEFENSE

Wilson Working to Put the Scheme in Operation.

USE IT IN EMERGENCY

President's Idea is to Organize Manufacturing, Railroad and Other Industries to Be Ready in Time of Danger.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Wilson has begun work to put into operation the plan he outlined in his last message to Congress for preparing the nation's manufacturing, railroad and other business resources for quick mobilization in case of emergency. It became known tonight that he has written to the heads of all of the principal engineering organizations asking that they appoint representatives to collect data for use in organizing business for national defense in time of danger.

The letters, one of which was made public in New York last night by W. L. Saunders, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, went also to the Presidents of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. The work of collecting data will be carried on by the representatives of these organizations in conjunction with the civilian naval consulting board.

Whe the President addresses the Railroad Business Association banquet in New York January 27 he is expected to refer to the advisability of having the railroads and concerns which manufacture railroad supplies co-operate in the general mobilization plans. The army war college already has in its possession much data necessary for the proper movement of troops over railroads in time of war, but the administration desires the active assistance of railroad executives and manufacturers in completing this fund of information and keeping it up to date.

George A. Post president of the railroad business association, has informed the President that his organization is willing to co-operate in this work in every way possible. Other associations of business and professional men will be asked to help.

The organizations asked by the President to appoint representatives to aid in collecting of mobilization data are among those that nominated members for the naval consulting board, which has appointed a committee to help in carrying out the President's plan.

Secretary Daniels, in a statement tonight elaborating on the navy's part in the programme, pointed out that the five engineering organizations represented a membership of 36,000 technical men "particularly fitted to perform this class of work in any intelligent and disinterested manner."

"In a nutshell," said Mr. Daniels, "the course proposed is to do in time of peace quietly, efficiently and thoroughly, the very things which all of us know must be done to achieve true preparedness and thus prevent tremendous losses in lives and money possibly if they are postponed until an outbreak of hostilities. In short, it is proposed, through the utilization of the membership of these societies, to oil up the great wheels of industry and keep them turning in the interest of the government, prepared at any and all times to speed up in time of need.

"The plan involves a board of five engineers in each state of the Union from each of the societies. This will cover civil engineering, mining and metallurgical engineering, and mechanical, electrical and chemical work, which practically reaches the entire field. One of these men will be appointed at the request of the President of the United States, being first nominated by the society of which he is a member. On approval by the Secretary of the Navy, he will receive his official appointment and become an associate member of the naval consulting board, working through the committee of the board.

"These five men in each state will form a nucleus of an organization in each state. They will be asked to select members of their societies from all parts of the state, and we will furnish them with blank forms on which will be made a true inventory of our country's producing and manufacturing resources, including transportation. The information given upon these forms will be used by the civilian consulting board and by the government of the United States in perfecting the national industrial organization necessary for the plans of defense.

"One of the belligerent countries now engaged in war is utilizing about 80 per cent. of its industries in producing army and navy materials. In case of war, this government would need to do the same thing, and in order to turn the wheels rapidly, it is necessary in advance to know where to turn to obtain supplies, not only of munitions, but of everything needed to equip men in the service."

FRUIT JOBBERS MEET

Western Association Opens at Memphis Today—Over 1,000 Delegates.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 16.—More than one thousand delegates arrived here today to attend the three-day session of the twelfth annuel convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association which will open tomorrow. Campaigns for the next meeting have already been launched by Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Fort Worthy, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville and Peoria. California delegates want the 1917 convention held on the Pacific coast.

MEXICAN PROBLEM TO BE CONSIDERED

Expected to Dominate in Congress This Week.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS

Overshadows European War Questions. Congress Making Slow Headway In Enacting Legislation. New Shipping Bill.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The problem of securing protection for American life and property in Mexico, revived by the Santa Ysabel murders, is expected by congressional leaders to be a dominant subject in the proceedings of both housese during the coming week. Issues arising from the European war have been completely overshadowed by it, and conservative bills and other important legislative measures under consideration are not drawing the atention that would ordinarily be given them.

Members of the House and Senate are unanimous in their insistence that the Santa Ysabel bandits be punished, but the majority oppose any step that would result in intervention which might mean destruction of the de facto government, the United States and the Pan-American nations led in establishing.

Consider Nominating Ambassador

Mexico will be the basis of formal consideration by the Senate foreign relations committee beginning Wednesday, when the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to General Carranza's government will be taken up. Adminuistration leaders are hopeful that a report recommending confirmation will be made to the Senate without delay. Several opposition senators, however, have announved they will oppose such a step vigorously, and it generally is admitted nothing can be done toward confirmation until the Republicans have been appeased by an answer from President Wilson to Senator Fall's resolution asking for reasoning which led to recognition of Carranza.

Secretary Lansing has promised to have data in compliance with that resolution ready for the President early this week, and Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, hopes the President's reply will be sent to the Senate in time for the committee meeting Wednesday.

Discussion of the Mexican problem on the floor of the Senate and House is expected to arise from consideration of various intervention resolutions. No committee action on such resolution is probable at this time. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrat, is considering submitting a resolution to direct the use of American armed forces as aids to the Carranza forces in protecting American citizens in a neutral zone in Mexico.

Legislation in Congress is progressing slowly, none of the supply bills being anywhere near ready for discussion. The House has passed two of th e Administration conservation measures and the Senate may take some of them up this week, after passage of the Philippine self-government extension bill. A vote on this mea-

(Continued on Page Two.)

ONE MAN IS KILLED IN CATHOLIC CHURCH RIOT

Rival Factions Disagree Over Selection of Priest.

Knives, Revolvers and Clubs Play Part—Fourteen Hurt, Two Probably Fatally—Eleven State Troopers Injured.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 16.—Rioting which broke out between rival factions at the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Dupont near here today, resulted in the death of one man, the probable fatal injury of two others and the serious injury of at least a dozen more. Knives, revolvers and clubs played a prominent part in the riot, eleven state troopers being among those injured.

George Greizor, the dead man, was shot through the thigh, the bullet severing an artery. Trooper Ross Humer, of Pottsville, sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and Joseph Tinh, of Dupont, was shot through the lungs. Neither is expected to live.

This church has been the scene of half a dozen riots in as many weeks, one faction objecting to the authority exercised by Bishop M. J. Hoban, of the Catholic diocese of Scranton, in naming a priest to take charge of the affairs of the church, and the other supporting him. Every time the newly appointed priest was sought to hold services he has been prevented from entering the church by the opposing faction, but today arrangements had been made to say mass under the protection of the sheriff who called on the state police. A detail of a dozen troopers was on hand when services were to have opened but so forbidding was the attitude of the crowd that a hurried call was sent in for more and 24 responded.

Before the reinforcements arrived the mob had attacked the first detachment and when the second reached the scene most of the damage had been done. A second riot ensued in which the fighting was spectacular.

FRENCH POSITIONS IN VIEW OF METZ

German City in Firing Range of Big Guns at Verdun.

VISIT TO WEST FRONT

Correspondent Finds French Most Confident in Strength of Defense Against Teutons—View of the German Lines.

Verdun, via Paris, Jan. 14.—(Delayed).—Metz is visible through field telescopes from this great French stronghold and its outward works can be reached by the heaviest French guns. The defensive barrier between the two places, after a four days' examination of the lines in the Argonne, the Woevre and the Vosges, shows a strength unsuspected by the average civilian.

It is along this front that Crown Prince Frederick Wiliam's forces are being held back and positions, already seemingly impregnable, are being strengthened every day. The French are sure of their ground and that should the crown prince decide upon another effort to pierce the French lines, it will end as it ended before. The general at the head of the army in the Argonne and Woevre, who received the Associated Press correspondent, is most confident.

The heavy rains nothwithstanding, the work of improving the approaches, removing mud from the roads, and makin easier the routes for the supply trains.

The Verdun forts are most important strategically. Observers on constant guard have a view of the plain of the Woevre and of little villages dotting the territory separating them from the enemy positions. Entering a tunnel lighted by candles one reached the place where the guns are manipulated. A store room adjoining is filled with melanite shells, giving some idea of the damage which could be inflicted. Namur and Liege have demonstrated what little reliance can be placed on fortified defenses against the heaviest modern guns.

Barbed wire trenches here, as elsewhere, play a prominent part. There has been comparatively little firing from the large guns of the forts, but their moral effect has been considerable. The commander of the fort is the Paris representative of a iCncinnati firm.

Proceeding almost due south from Verdun there is direct contact with the German line as the frequent firing indicates. The Germans are in possession of St. Michel and on Hill 277, where they are entrenched, they have hoisted the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish flags, which can be seen fluttering in the wind.

"Had taste," was the comment of a captain attached to headquarters, when his attention was called to this.

Though the Germans possess St. Michel, the French believe that by their control of the strongly fortified natural positions in this neighborhood they have the upper hand. The first line trenches in this district are very close, but the French have an advantage in possing positions in the rear of their second and third line trenches which are on high ground and dominate those of their adversaries. An advance by the Germans would seem to be impossible against the natural obstacles and the defenses which have been improved unceasingly for six months. A retreat by the Germans is considered equally as difficult as a forward movement.

Entrance to one of these positions is through a forest in the Woevre by means of a flat car about 30 feet in length, drawn over narrow guage tracks by four horses, on two of which there are soldier outriders.

"Village Negre" reads a sign stuck on a tree, the place being so named in honor of the black troops.

A good view of the German lines is to be had from the stronghold position, which is frequently bombarded. Only a day or two ago nearly 200 shells were hurled at it. Preparation for all kinds of attack at this point are most complete. Tubs of chemicals, spraying machines and masks for the soldiers are placed conveniently in case of an attack by asphxiating gases.

Near La Lisiere, as comfortable officers' quarters are called is a wooden chapel where services conducted by a captain-preacher are held on Sundays often under the fire of the German guns.

From St. Die, one of the largest cities in the Vosges, a winding mountain road, part of which is exposed to German shell fire, leads to the base of a crest 1,500 feet high. Here is to be seen one of the best examples of modern mountain defenses. The ascent is made by a narrow mule path, carefully constructed by territorial trops. A short distance up the slope are trenches protected by a net work of barbed wire. These are old positions, as an advance has been made here since November.

On the summit is an elaborate defensive system of well constructed trenches of first, second and third lines. Block houses equipped with machine guns are so arranged that should the Germans on the adjoining heights attempt an attack, they would be caught by the fire from these guns. The advance sentinels here are aided by dogs.

COLD WAVE WARNINGS

Issued Last Night for Most of Atlantic and Gulf States.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Cold wave warnings were issued tonight by the weather bureau for the Atlantic and east Gulf states, except Florida, Louisiana and east and south Texas, east and south Arkansas and Tennessee. The cold weather in the Ohio Valley and Lake region will extend Monday night southeastward to the Gulf and Atlantic coast. Storm varnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Boston.

NO FAULT IN THE STORAGE BATTERY

Edison's Chief Engineer Examines Submarine E-2.

BOARD MAKES INQUIRY

Nothing Regarding Investigation of Explosion is Given Out—Batteries Intact, Says the Engineer's Statement.

New York, Jan. 16.—A statement indicating that the new Edison storage battery was not in any way responsible for the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the New York navy yard yesterday was made tonight by Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison and a member of the naval consulting board.

The preliminary inquiry into the explosion was held in secret today by the Board of Inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard. Neither Admiral Usher, nor any of those present would discuss what occurred at the inquiry, at which persons on board or near the E-2 at the time of the explosion were questioned at length.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is expected to name tomorrow a board of inquiry to conduct a formal investigation, left for Washington this afternoon without making any statement regarding the explosion. At the navy yard, inquirers were turned away with the statement that Rear Admiral Nsher and the others conducting the inquiry "had nothing to say."

At the hospitals where the injured were taken, it was said several of them were in a serious condition and one is expected to die.

Nothing approximating an official theory as to the cause of the explosion which resulted in the death of four workmen and the injury to ten others, was obtainable.

The only light shed upon the disaster was contained in the statement of Mr. Hutchinson, who absolved from blame the Edison battery designed to minimize the danger to submarine crews resulting from accumulations of gas. The E-2 was the only boat thus far equipped with these batteries, the tests of which were reported to be thoroughly satisfactory.

"I have made as complete inspection of the interior of the submarine E-2 as conditions will at present admit," said Mr. Hutchinson. "This inspection I made as Mr. Edison's chief engineer and personal representative. I have formed a tentative opinion. This I have transmitted to the commandant of the New York navy yard, under whose jurisdiction this boat was on January 15, 1916. It is subject to revision when all the facts all brought forth by the board of inquiry which Admiral Usher has ordered.

"As to the Edison battery, with all the facts and conditions before me I see no reason to recommend to Mr. Edison any changes or alterations in the theory, construction, or method of installation of the Edison submarine type storage battery. The battery in the E-2 does not appear to have been injured in the least."

A large number of persons went to the wreck of the submarine, but marines on guard prevented them from going closer than twelve or fifteen feet.

NO DECISION REACHED

Board Investigating Submarine Accident Has Not Completed Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 16.—No further advices to indicate what caused the explosion on the submarine E-2 yesterday at New York were received at the Navy Department today, and Secretary Daniels issued a statement saying the result of the official investigation would have to be awaited before a final decision on the point could be reached.

"I regret the publication of a statement quoting me as giving an opinion as to the cause of the explosion on the E-2," said the statement. "Immediately upon hearing of the accident, I communicated with Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York navy yard. He has appointed a board, now in session, to investigate the matter. I am not yet in possession of information which would enable me to state the cause of the accident and I shall not be enabled to make such a statement until the official reports are before me."

Admiral Usher reported tonight that the investigating board had continued its inquiry today, and added that of the men injured in the explosion H. L. Miles, chief electrician, N. M. Clark, machinists mate and J. Holsey, gunner's mate, still were in a serious condition. The condition of the other injured men, he said, was favorable.

NO AMERICAN TURPENTINE

Austria Will Supply Germany From Occupied Russian Territory.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—The recent cabled announcement that the president of the Bremen chamber of commerce has declared that no more American turpentine will be imported into Germany is explained by the fact that Germany's ally, Austria, is now in possession of practically entire Russian turpentine region, of which the town of Luck is the center. Kovel, another town in Austrian hands, also has an important turpentine trade, as have several other localities around Brest-Litovsk.

The total turpentine output of Poland and Volhynia is estimated by a Dutch technical journal at 2,000 carloads annually, with a value of $2,400,000. In quality it cannot compare with the American product, but being 50 per cent. cheaper, it has been used for many industrial purpoees. It is expected that under German direction turpentine production in Poland will be increased and improved, which would in any case adversely effect the American turpentine export to Germany after the war.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR IS FINED IN RALEIGH

Had Altercation With Policeman at Headquarters

Dr. Hunter to Write of European War Gasoline—Teachers' Assem- Gasoline—Teachers' Assembly Committee.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16.—In the city court yesterday J. E. Turner, proprietor of Hotel Turner, submitted to the charge of assault with deadly weapon and disorderly conduct and paid $15 fine and the cost. Turner entered the office of the Chief of Police yesterday and stirred a row with Chief of Police Koonce and Officer Mangum that developed the difficulty.

Turner was resenting criticisms that police officers had passed remarks detrimental to his hotel, notably, that Officer Beasley had said any woman would compromise herself by entering the hotel.

Following the disposition of Mr. Turner's case, that against Mrs. Bratton, in which she was charged with stealing $4 from another guest of the hotel, was called and a number of witnesses examined, including William Stallings, who claims to have lost the money. Judge Harris continued this hearing until Monday on account of pressing engagements this afternoon.

Dr. A. B. Hunter, rector of St. Augustine schoo., who underwent a serious operation some weeks ago is vey much improved and has resumed his duties. He is preparing to publish a series of interesting articles on "The Point of View" which will deal especially with interesting phases of the European war. Dr. Hunter was one of a great number of tourists who were caught in the war zone at the outbreak of hostilities. He has numerous acquaintances in all the countries in the terrible struggle and promises some interesting stories. It is a notable fact that Dr. Hunter is intimate with the management of the Passion Play at Oberramagau and has received personal leters refuting the reported death of Lang who has for so long portrayed the principal part in the Passion Play.

Deputy Revenue Collector J. P. Stell returned to Raleigh today from a raid near Wilson in which he captured a blockade distillery that was being run by gasoline. Joe Barnes had the outfit set up in the second part of his dwelling and the still was boiled by a three-burner gasoline stove. It was evident that the still had been operated there for some time. The outfit was destroyed and Barnes' placed under arrest. This is the first still captured by revenue raiders for more than two months. The way this was being operated tends to verify the declaration of Col. John Nichols, United States Commissioner, who says blockaders are learning new tricks and are harder to detect.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly will meet here January 28 to wind up the business of the 1915 assembly and select a time and place for the session which will not necessarily be luring Thanksgiving week as heretofore. The committee is open to proposals from North Carolina cities for entertaining the next session and thus far Raleigh and Asheville have extended invitations.

On January 29 the programme committee of the Assembly will meet to formulate a general outline for the 1916 session and decide what special speakers shall be invited. The programme committee consists of the members of the executive committee and the presidents of the associations of the assembly. The latter are Miss Hattie M. Scott, Asheville; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Durham; O. A. Hamilton, Wilmington; Joe S. Wray, Gastonia; J. L. Teague, Stoney Point; Miss Martha Dowd, Raleigh; L. L. White, Winston-Salem; Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh. The executive committee of the Assembly is composed of President Robert H. Wright, Greenville; Vice President A. Allen, Salisbury; Secretary H. H. Sams, Raleigh; E. D. Pusey, Durham; C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek; M. B. Dry, Cary; H. W. Chase, Chapel Hill, and S. M. Brinson, Newbern.

There were locked up in the store room of the collector of internal revenue building, here today, three notable packages of liquors seized by revenue authorities at Durham. One is a two-gallon package that was shipped from a Virginia city and marked "oil." The other two were drummers' trunks, one containing 28 gallons of whiskey and the other twelve gallons. They had come to Durham from Virginia as "excess baggage." The revenue officers have clues as to the shippers and arrests are expected. The shipment of the trunks is believed to have been the work of a persistent "blind tiger," who has given the Durham authorities much trouble in the past.

Governor Craig announced today that Col. Charles E. Johnson will serve as treasurer for the special fund to be raised for the erection of this fund is the $100 contributed yesterday by Caesar Cone. An additional check was received by the Governor today and he confidently expects many more. Acknowledgments of contributions will be made at intervals.

10,000 GARMENT WORKERS DISCUSS PLANS FOR STRIKE

Lady Workers in Philadelphia Demand Increase in Wakes Today.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Final plans for a strike of 10,000 garment workers in this city tomorrow unless their demands are granted ,were liscussed at a mass meeting of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union today. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union, presided and declared that the organization is prepared to stay out 27 weeks if necessary, although he did not believe the strike will last more than a few days. Five hundred pickets will meet tomorrow morning at 5:30 o'clock and after rounding up the workers will march to a hall where they will be addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the organization.

The garment workers want higher wages, better working conditions and recognition of the union. Leaders in the movement have announced their willingness to submit their demands to an arbitration committee.

SHERIFF IS DEFENDED BY UN-NAMED CITIZEN

Thinks Criticisms of Wayne Official Unjust

Agrees With Statement That Enraged People Had Reason to Fear Negro Would Escape Death at Hands of the Law.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 16.—A gentleman from Grantham township in discussing the murder of Mr. A. T. Gurley, from that section, stated that should anyone from that section have had a hand in the lynching of John Richards in this city last Tuesday, it was probably caused by the pitiful effect the shock had upon the wife of Mrs. Gurley, who was in a delicate condition at the time her husband was murdered, and who, upon learning of his cruel death, was stricken with fits from the shock.

"I also agree with the sheriff's statement in some of the State papers today in which he stated the provocation was great by the enraged people, who had reason to fear that the negro Richards would escape death for his crime at the hands of the law," the gentleman stated.

He said that during the year 1915, according to the court records of this county, there were three murders committed and none of the men who were guilty of the deeds paid a life forfeit.

"I remember well the Mount Olive incident the sheriff mentioned in his statement," he continued. "This negro murderer, after having trouble with a young white man at the Enterprise Lumber plant there, went off, got a gun, and, going back, deliberately shot the young man in cold blood.

"Sheriff Edwards hurried to the scene and by a persuasive speech to a large number of men who wanted to lynch the negro, finally got him away and carried him to the county jail at Goldsboro. As stated by the sheriff, when tried, he got only 14 years in the penitentiary.

"A negro shot another from ambush in Goldsboro and when tried he got only a road sentence of about nine years. Another murder occurred at Mount Olive when one negro killed another * * * * and he is serving a short sentence on the county roads.

"While the law abiding people of Wayne county as a whole regret the lynching, there was grave cause for the people to be aroused to violence, which according to my notion, is not going to stop at the lynching in Wayne county unless some remedy is quickly found and strenuously adhered to by court officials in finding a way to prevent the silver-tongued lawyers from ruling the courts instead of the judges, solicitors and juries.

"Sheriff Edwards lives two miles from Goldsboro and he had no intimation that the lynching would occur, and we honestly believe his statement that he had assurance no violence would be attempted; that he had made every possible safeguard against lynching until he thought the fever heat of excitement had subsided ,and the criticism against him by people in other parts of the State we feel is unjust * * * *."

NO WAR AMONG GOLFERS

Over Question of Accepting Free Transportation to California.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Leading members of the Western Golf Association expect no war over the question of accepting free transportation to California next summer at the invitation of the Del Monte Country Club, despite the rather heated discussion last night which preceded the award of the amateur championship meet to the coast organization. That the directors of the association probably would vote to accept the courtesy of the special train offered was predicted tonight by a golfer in close touch with the directors.

The possibility that some action might be taken by the United States Golf Association, however, was discussed in view of the opposition to the Del Monte offer by President Woodward, of the National body, who attended the Western meeting as a delegate.

Dates of important tournaments, awarded at the meetings of the National body and the Western, are as follows:

June 27-30: National open, Minnekanda Club, Minneapolis.

July 15: Olympic Cup Match, Del Monte Country Club, Del Monte, California.

July 17-22: Western Amateur, Del Monte Club.

August 17-18: Western Open, Blue Mound County Club, Milwaukee.

August 22-24: Western Junior, Hinsdale Golf Club, Chicago.

September 2-9: National Amateur, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

September 11-14: National Women's Meet, Belmont Springs Country Club, Boston.

TRINITY SELECTS DEBATERS

For Final Contest of Series With Washington and Lee.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Jan. 16.—The preliminary debate for the selection of speakers to represent Trinity in a debate with Washington and Lee University on February 26 resulted in the choosing of W. W. Matthers, of Vidalia, Ga., and W. R. Shelton, of Durham, with L. C. Allen, of Apex, as alternate. Henry C. Greenburg, of Durham, was selected as the third member of the team on the occasion of the Inter-society Debate a month ago.

The debate with Washington and Lee will be the third and deciding contest of the series, each institution having won one decision. Trinity will uphold the affirmative of the above query.

No query in article?

LIEUT. O. H. OAKLEY DEAD

Was Enlisted as Engineer of the Battleship Utah at New York.

New York, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Commander Owen Horace Oakley, U. S. N., died here today of pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was listed as engineer of the battleship Utah. Lieut. Commander Oakley was born in Lincoln, Neb., in 1879, and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1901. He was married in 1904 to Anna Truxton Craven, daughter of the late Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven, U. S. N. Besides his widow, he leaves a son one year old.

THEATRICAL

Harry A. Emerson's latest version of "A Night on Broadway" is justly termed a musical satire in two long laughs

Its plot is a consistent one in which there are many ludicrous situations and laughable complications. Added to this Mr. Emerson has intertwined eighteen new songs, that are fresh, bright and breezy, full of just the sort of melody that the public demands. This clever form of diversity will be the offering at the Academy of Music tonight. The eighteen song features are of the lilting sort that will not only please the multitudes, but will appeal to the ear of the trained musician. The company employed to present "A Night on Broadway" are all well known as musical comedy artists of ability. One of the features of this play lies in the fact that the entire action is absolutely free of suggestive lines and action. A great deal of favorable comment has been made over the fact by dramatic reviewers, and the public reception of the comedy during the past year proves that there is a place for clean musical comedies after all. The prices will be 50 cents, 75 cents and $1. No higher. Tickets are now on sale at Plummer's.

LOU TELLEGEN
The Celebrated Romantic Star, in "The Unknown," Royal, Today.

In the cast supporting Mr. Tellegen, is the noted actor, Theodore Roberts, also Dorothy Davenport, Horace B. Carpenter, Hal. Clements, Tom Forman, Raymond Hatton and other members of the Jesse L. Lasky all-star stock company.

"The New Grand."

Today is the day on which the old Grand becomes "The New Grand" with a brand new program such as Grand patrons have never before witnessed on the screen, the new Mutual $800,000.00 all-star, all-festude program, "a feature every day, a star in every feature." The new Mutual program is acknowledged to be one of the very strongest programs now on the market, and within the next few weeks, according to private information, received before it was booked, will offer some sensational surprises in the film world.

For today's headliner the Grand presents that brilliant and beautiful star, Florence La Badie, who is remembered by her brilliancy of acting in "The Million Dollar Mystery." She stars in that fascinating human interest drama "Her Confession," at the Grand today, with Carey Hastings and Kathryn Adams.

Pretty Vivian Rich, remembered for star parts in many great perductions, appears in a great American dramatic feature, "The Bluffers," supported by an all-star cast.

Cissy Fitzgerald, one of the greatest of all screen comediennes, stars in "Cissy's Innocent Wink," a Casino Star comedy, and then there's still another one, the Mutual Weekly, making four great features, all on today's big bill.

And, don't forget—250 Chaplin Statuettes will be given away today. Watch your ticket for the word "Chaplin" stamped across the front.

ROSEMARY THEBY.
Starring with Harry Myers, in "Father's Child," Three-Reel Comedy Feature, Bijou, Today.

"Father's Child," Bijou, Today.

There is no couple in movies more popular all over the whole country than Harry Myers and Rosemary Theby. And you only see them about once a month; hence, when they do appear they present something entirely out of the ordinary in motion picture features.

This popular and attractive couple are the headliners on today's big week-opener at the Bijou, presenting one of the greatest three-act comedy farces of a year, "Father's Child," three whole reels of screams and uproars.

"Father's Child" is a sure cure for the worst case of blues in Wilmington, and if what ails you is a grouch, by all means see it. It's guaranteed to remove instantly the very worst case yet on record. It is one continuous scream from the initial flash to the censorship tag, and you'll laugh for weeks every time you think about it

Rupert Julian and Elsie Jan Wilson uphold the dramatic end of today's bill, presenting "The Evil of Suspicion," a strong heart-interest drama with one of the most unique plots ever seen on the screen.

Lou Tellegen in "The Unknown."

A father, unknowingly, persecuting his own son, is taken as the theme of the Jesse L. Lasky porduction, "The Unknown," which will be the attraction at the Royal today, with Lou Tellegen, the celebrated romantic actor, in the stellar role.

The story of "The Unknown" has to do with members of the famous foreign legion, that great military sanctuary of Algeria. A young Englishman, whose father had disappeared years before, joins its ranks and is assigned to the company commanded by "Devil" Destinn. The handsome private rescues an American girl from an Arabian dance hall and later saves her from the unwelcome attentions of his captain. For this, Destinn persecutes him, until finally, he is ordered to be shot as a mutineer,, even though he saved the captain's life in a fight with some Arabs on the desert. How he is rescued by the American girl, disguised as an Arab boy, and is found by the captain, who recognizes in him his own son, and is permitted to seek happiness with the girl, are but a few of the unusual instances in this gripping drama.

HARRY A. EMMERSON
In "A Night on Broadway," Academy, Tonight.

The pure Flavor of Southern-grown Old Belt tobacco — and nothing else—
that's what you get in SOVEREIGN cigarettes. Because SOVEREIGN is rolled in the highest-grade paper imported from France, tasteless and odorless.
There are many grades of cigarette paper — the lower grades approaching ordinary paper in the way they burn — with heavy odor, and a lot of black, soot-like ash. Light a piece of SOVEREIGN paper and watch how evenly and completely it burns, with a pure white ash — proof of its purity.
SOVEREIGN is Entirely Different—stays lit, and does not char nor smoulder — can be smoked all day long, and will leave your throat feeling cool and pleasant—"Quality Tells!"
This is a roll of pure SOVEREIGN paper
½¢ Cash Coupon
SOVEREIGN
SUPERIOR QUALITY
Coupons also good for Valuable Presents
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

MEXICAN PROBLEM TO BE CONSIDERED

(Continued from Page One.)

ure is expected Wednesday or Thursday.

The McAdoo Dinner.

Secretary McAdoo's dinner party last night, with the Democratic members of the ways and means committee and heads of the House committees on merchant marine, currency and foreign affairs as his guests, served as a vehicle for an informal review of the legislative situation. It was primarily a social gathering rather than a conference on National affairs but the conversation included some discussion of Mexico, shipping legislation and revenue measures. There was no attempt at any agreement upon a legislative programme.

Chairman Alexander, of the House merchant marine committee, said tonight he was ready to introduce the new government ship purchase bill, after repeated conference with Secretaries McAdoo, Redfield and others, that he would confer on the bill with President Wilcon Wednesday or Thursday and introduce it at once. The merchant marine committee will immediately arrange hearings, probably next week. The bill would create a $50,000,000 fund for government purchase of ships and for regulation of water borne trafic by a shipping board in the same manner as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railroads.

A wide variance of revenue views in Congress was indicated at Secretary McAdoo's dinner, it was revealed tonight. An increased tax on individual and corporate incomes, and a new tax on gasoline and crude and refined oils among other things has been suggested by the Secretary.

considerable opposition to a gasoline tax among House members, but that many favor extension of the income tax rates, repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff, an inheritance tax, and a tax on production and manufacture of war munitions. House leaders, however, have no idea of formulating a revenue programme until the national preparedness plan is disposed of and the exact needs apparent.

Continue Defense Consideration.

Consideration of the preparedness measures wil continue in House committees during the week. Tomorrow Rear Admiral Stanford will continue his statement regarding yards and docks before the naval committee. Quartermaster General Aleshire will testify regarding the Army reorganization bill before the military committee and the appropriations fortification committee will renew consideration of confidential plans for seacoast defenses.

The House this week is expected to pass the Ferriss 640 acre stock raising homestead bill, affecting 17 western states. It is the third of the administration conservation measures. There will be an attempt to bring up the privileged omnibus roads bill, contemplating $25,000,000 Federal aid to states for highway improvements.

MANY BIDDERS TRY TO GET WILLARD TO SIGN CONTRACT

No Definite Place Yet as to Where Proposed Fight May Be Staged.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Possibility that the proposed Willard-Moran fight may be held anywhere from Madison Square Garden to Lower California, was made evident tonight when promoters from all over the country arrived here in an effort tot obtain the signature of Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, to a contract. The announced conference between Tom Jones, Willard's manager, and Jack Curley, a promoter, this afteroon was unproductive. Curley, it developed, desires to finance the fight on his own account and is not representing Sam McCracken, and Tex. Rickard as had been announced. William Wellman, a New York promoter, arrived today and is handling the McCracken Rickard interests, it was announced.

Barney Oldfield, the automobile racer, also entered a bid for the heavyweight classic. He is representing Jim Coffroth, the San Francisco manager, and is anxious to have the fight held in Tia Juana, Lower California.

James Johnson, manager of Madison Square Garden, is expected here tomorrow, Jones said. New Orleans is stil lto be considered according to Jones and several other offers are under consideration.

"I am not setting the round limit of the match in the fight articles,' Jones said. "If the highest bidder calls for a ten round match, ten rounds it will be.

"I can say with certainty that something definite will be decided before the end of the week."

New York, Jan. 16.—Reports from the middlewest credit Johnny Evers with expressing the wish that he might be permitted to return to Chicago and play on the reorganized Cubs under the management of Joe Tinker. He is quoted as saying: "Nothing would please me more than to be back at the old station and, believe me, being under Joe's management would not make any difference with me. I am not that kind, and if he could play again himself I am sure it bring the old town on its feet once more if we could be playing at the old sack again."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

FOR BRONCHITIS, PAINFUL COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH AND COLDS

Cheapest Remedy Made at Home—128 Teaspoonsul for 50 Cents.

When in need of a remedy for the treatment of Bronchial Affections, such as Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Stubborn Coughs, Colds or Hoarseness, don't simply ask the druggist for a "Cough Medicine" but get the best. Tell him to give you Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectorant, instead of being induced into buying something else purely on the strength of some testimonials or the exaggerated claims of the manufacturer. The same "Money Back" guarantee goes with every bottle of this remedy sold by Woodall & Shepard Drug Co. as does with Dr. Schiffmann's famous Asthmador and your money will be refunded, if it does not give perfect satisfaction; in fact, even more, if it is not found the best remedy ever used for these affections. In buying this new remedy, besides securing the guarantee these druggists give, it will likewise be found the most economical to use, for the reason that one bottle (50 cents' worth) makes a full pint (128 teaspoonsful) of the most excellent cough medicine, after being mixed at home with one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water. One bottle will probably, therefore, be sufficient for a whole family's supply the entire winter, while the same quantity of the old, ordinary, ready-made kinds of medicine would cost between $2 and $3. It is prepared from strictly harmless plants, contains absolutely no chloroform, opium, morphine or any other narcotic or injurious drugs as do most cough remedies, and it can therefore be given to children with perfect safety. It is pleasant to take and children are fond of it. Absolutely no risk whatever is run in buying this remedy under the above positive guarantee. R. J. Schiffmann, Prop., St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHAM'S
OFFICE SUPPLIES, LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS,
TRANSFER CASES, GUIDES AND FOLDERS.
Northam's Book and Stationery Store
PHONE 651 — WILMINGTON, N. C. — 101 PRINCESS ST.

LEAP YEAR AND ITS LEGENDS

Leap Year Parade of 18th Century - "No Lady Will Propose to Us"

How the Ladies of England Proposed During Leap Year of Long Ago

Leap Year Skating Party in Ireland where the Ladies Call for the Gentlemen

How Leap Year Came Into the Calendar and How the Queer Custom of Women "Popping" the Question During That Period Sprung From a Myth.

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ALL time is reckoned by years, months and days, all of the Protestant and Catholic nations now accepting what is known as the Gregorian method of measuring the lapse of time. The Greek Church, however, still adheres to the Julian system, while the Jews, Mohammedans and Chinese each have a different mode of computation.

The Gregorian Calendar.

The Gregorian calendar is perhaps the most accurate ever devised. The length of the year is strictly expressed by the space of time required for the revolution of the earth around the sun—namely, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds and 7-10s of a second, but for the convenience of reckoning it has been found necessary to make the year terminate with a day instead of during some part of the last day, and by lumping the fractions together add an extra day at certain intervals which is known as Leap Year. Away back in the days of Julius Caesar, about forty-five years before Christ, Sosigenes, a philosopher from Alexandria, after taking council with several astronomers, decided that every four years should consist of three hundred and sixty-six days and in this way the extra hours could be consumed, and thus avoid any overlapping which would become an appreciable quantity after the lapse of centuries and be quite a disturbing element in the division of the seasons. He decreed that the extra day should come in February, the sixth before the calends of March (sixtiles) and occur every four years, and each fourth year was called bissextile. After a while it was called Leap Year. Just why it was given that name is not made clear in the records except there is a legend that Father Time takes a leap after February twenty-ninth of the bissextile year. After that date he leaps over the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years. Thus Christmas came on Saturday in 1915, but owing to this year being the bissextile year Christmas skips over to Monday instead of coming on Sunday as would be the order of occurrence in other than a leap year. Children born on February twenty-ninth have few birthdays.

Origin of Lear Year Wooing.

The origin of the custom for women to woo, not to be wooed during Leap Year, is traced back to a legend of St. Patrick. As the story runs, the good man was strolling along the shores of Lough Neagh after having driven "all the frogs from all the bogs and banished all the varmits" when he was accosted by St. Bridget who, with tears and lamentations, told him that dissention had arisen among the women of her nunnery over the fact that they were debarred the privilege of popping the question. In Saint Bridget's days celibacy was not enforced as an absolute rule for the clergy of the Church, although it was regarded as the proper state for a man of the sanctuary. Saint Patrick was stern, but he offered to concede to the ladies the privilege of proposing every seven years. Then Saint Bridget threw her arms about his neck and exclaimed, "Arrah! Patrick jewel, I daurn't go back to the gurls wid such a proposal—mek it one year in four." To which Saint Patrick is said to have replied, "Bidy, acushly, squeeze me that way again and I'll give you leap year, the longest one in the lot." Then Saint Bridget, thus encouraged, bethought herself of her own husbandless condition and popped the question to Saint Patrick.

But he had already taken the vow of celibacy so he had to patch up her wounded feelings with a kiss and a silken gown. And ever since that time, according to the legend, "if a man refuses a leap year proposal he must pay the penalty of a kiss and a silken gown." While this legend sounds like a myth pure and simple and cannot be found in any of the lives of Saint Patrick as written by his followers, it is recorded in several old books and must have been taken seriously in several countries.

Actually a Law in 1288.

In the year 1288 a law on leap year was passed in Scotland and was actually enforced for a long time. The translation in English of this curious edict is as follows:

"It is a statute and ordained that during the reign of her blessed Majesty for every year known as leap year every maiden lady of both high and low estate shall have the liberty to bespeak the man she likes, and should he refuse to take her to be his lawful wife he shall be fined in a sum of pounds more or less as his estate may be large or small unless he can prove that he is already betrothed to another woman, in which case he may go free."

A few years later a similar law was passed in France and received the King's approval. It is said that numbers of maidens took advantage of this law. They must have been accepted as the records show no fines imposed upon the men who were wooed.

The same law was in vogue during the days of Columbus in Genoa and Florence and one of his biographers hints at the time when during leap year several ladies proposed marriage to him but as he was already betrothed he "escaped their wiles."

Curious Antics.

In England during the early eighteenth century the men made merry on the twenty-ninth of February, often climbing on the top of barrels of liquor and drinking the health of the women they expected would propose to them. In the rural districts homely men paraded the streets, sighing as they passed the girls—"Woe is me, no lady will propose to me!" In the days of King Henry the Eighth, Will Sommers, his famous jester, caused great merriment at Court by having the maids on duty at the palace propose to him in the presence of the King. Each one made her own little speech, bowing low before the Court fool. He refused each one with great dignity, much to the amusement of the King. Each maid was presented with a silken gown as her reward. All sorts of Leap Year tricks were played by this famous jester whose spontaneous wit was the talk of the English Court of the sixteenth century. Even as late as the nineteenth century Leap Year entertainments were held and women proposed to men in public. Skating parties where the women called for the men and took them to the frozen ponds were the fashion. The men gave exhibitions of skating after which proposals of marriage were in order. Sometimes the best skater had the question popped to him half a dozen times. Leap Year balls and parties were in vogue as well, and altogether Leap Year in Merrie England in the old days seems to have been a gay twelve months.

According to a quaint book published in London in 1606 under the title of "Love, Courtship and Marriage," the English seem to have taken the Leap Year custom as an unwritten law, for the author says, "Albeit, it nowe become a part of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every leap yeare doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love, either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of the clergy who doth in anywise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Another authority declares that it is both just and proper in case of a refusal of the lady's proposal that she should be presented with a silk dress. This, too, seems to have been practiced for a time but was stopped because some of the men were taxed with giving a score or more of gowns. It seems that every maid and widow was seized with the wild desire to "pop the question" and in this way replenish her wardrobe in pay for her mortification in having been refused. All these customs have died out although one occasionally hears of a Leap Year party being given where the girls ask the boys to dance with them and act as the escorts of the men to supper. All these are merry jests and there are no serious proposals of marriage although one of our noted writers declares that "women are everlasting leading us on."

But one Leap Year superstition is found in the United States, and this comes from New England where, during the last century, many people still clung to the old uncanny idea "that in leap year beans grew on the wrong side of the pod."

And so in many unaccountable ways a custom springs up, and whether it grows to be the source of innocent amusement or to be a stern law it fastens itself upon the habits of the people and becomes a part of their life, and long after it has lost its original meaning or value it lingers in the memory of succeeding generations as a link to the distant past retaining enough of its old force to lay the foundation for much amusement and entertainment. In this instance, as in many others, we recognise the force of custom and the reluctance to shake it off.

"To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think."

Jackson's Day—

Remarkable Career of the Man in Whose Honor It is Celebrated

Andrew Jackson (From a Portrait Painted Shortly Before his Death)

Mrs. Andrew Jackson (From a Portrait Painted in 1825)

Attempted Assassination of Jackson in 1835 (From an Old Print)

Jackson Dismissing his Cabinet (From an Old Print)

The Hermitage, near Nashville Tenn

Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans (From an Old Print)

How the Son of An Irish Immigrant Served the People As Military Man and Statesman - Why Jackson's Day Is Celebrated.

Copyright, 1916, by The International Syndicate.

ANDREW JACKSON was one of the unique figures in our political life. He was, however, not unlike many of our Presidents in being of humble origin and having made his way through sheer force of character and determination. But he was pre-eminent among them as one having friends whose devotion was proved in storm and in sunshine, whether he was right or wrong; and having enemies who saw no good in anything he did and whose relentless hatred spent itself against him whether the cause he espoused was for the good of the country or whether he was engaged in some movement detrimental to the public interest.

Born in a Cabin.

The posthumous son of an Irish immigrant and born in a log cabin hidden among the hills of South Carolina, Jackson fought his way by sheer force to the highest office in the gift of the people. His military career has made him the most prominent figure in American history between Washington and Lincoln, yet of a totally different type from either of these statesmen.

Military Career.

His career as a soldier began early in life, but although he had taken part in an Indian expedition in the spring of 1792 and shown his fighting qualities his actual experience along these lines did not begin until 1801 when he was elected major general of the militia of the State of Tennessee.

Twenty years of life were spent as a military man and into these years he crowded perhaps more real fighting than any other man in the history of our country, for he was the commander in five distinct campaigns. A major general in the militia for thirteen years, and eight years a major general in the regular army of the United States, he fought seven pitched battles and in all of these evinced a courage which amounted almost to ferocity. In four others while he was not in actual command he was the animating spirit and the greatest factor in the victories.

Battle of New Orleans.

It was at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, that Jackson showed his mastery of military strategy and won perhaps the only battle fought in any land after peace had been declared. In those days news travelled slowly and neither side knew that England and the United States were no longer at war when they met on the battleground outside of New Orleans. Jackson's soldiers were a motley crowd of men of almost every nationality and class, for, according to one historian there were "United States regulars, Creole militia from New Orleans, French, Spanish, Germans and Irish, pirates from Barataria, free negroes, dragoons from Mississippi, Choctaws from Alabama, sailors from everywhere, but the bone and sinew of his force were riflemen from Tennessee and Kentucky." Many languages were spoken in camp but Jackson knew only one. He, however, made this so expressive by intonation of his voice and gesture that to a man they understood his orders. Arrayed against this curious army were the pick of Wellington's army and the British imagined that they would have little difficulty in capturing the city. But with the odds against him, Jackson won the battle, losing only eight men killed and thirteen wounded, while the British lost more than three thousand killed and wounded. Jackson's men fought behind redoubts—a forerunner of trench warfare. Many times the British tried to storm these redoubts and failed, their men falling like flies before the rifles of the sheltered American army.

Hatred of the British.

Jackson had an intense hatred for the British and not without cause, for through them he had lost both his brothers, and his mother, whose death from fever while ministering to the comfort of the American prisoners at Charleston, he never ceased to mourn. His oldest brother, Hugh, when only seventeen years of age, received a wound at the battle of Stono in 1779 from which he died, while his brother Robert went to his death from smallpox contracted while being held in a British prison camp. Thus English oppression had swept away those nearest and dearest to him and he nursed a savage hatred for that land—a hatred which increased with the years. When a boy of thirteen he had assisted his mother in caring for the wounded of what is known in history as the Massacre of the Waxhaws—a savage attack by the British on the little town of that name. At the battle of New Orleans this scene, indelibly impressed upon his memory in childhood, came before him. "By the Eternal, they will get a taste of Waxhaw!" he cried as the British fell before his men.

The battlefield is visited by thousands of persons every year. Many of the old guns are set up and piles of cannon balls are all about. A part of the famous redoubt has been restored and is always an object of interest. The ruins of Packenham's headquarters are not far away. This moss covered building has been fenced off with barbed wire to prevent the souvenir hunting tourist from carrying away what remains of the stones and wood.

Mother's Advice.

At one of these held in a Western city a few years ago one of the diners instead of making the usual tiresome regulation banquet speech simply arose from his seat and read the words spoken by Jackson's mother to her son before she set out upon her errand of mercy to the prisoners at Charleston, words which Jackson treasured up in his memory until his death. Those who listened declared them a classic of motherly advice, and when the man sat down there was absolute silence for a moment, after which every man rose to his feet and applauded. These words of advice so well worth following run thus:

"Andrew, if I should not see you again, I wish you to remember and treasure up some things I have already said to you. In this world you will have to make your own way. To do that you must have friends. You can make friends by being honest, and you can keep them by being steadfast. You must keep in mind that friends worth having will in the long run expect as much from you as they give to you. To forget an obligation or to be ungrateful for a kindness is a base crime—not merely a fault or a sin, but an actual crime. Men guilty of it sooner or later must suffer the penalty.

In personal conduct be always polite, but never obsequious. No one will respect you more than you esteem yourself. Avoid quarrels as long as you can without yielding to imposition, but sustain your manhood always. Never bring a suit at law for assault or battery or for defamation. The law affords no remedy for such outrages that can satisfy the feelings of a true man.

Never wound the feelings of others. Never brook wanton outrage upon your own feelings. If ever you have to vindicate your feelings or defend your honor, do it calmly. If angry at first wait 'till your wrath cools before you proceed."

Thirty-five years after his mother's death Jackson repeated these precepts to his friends at a dinner given in his honor. Stern man that he was his tenderness toward his mother and his wife stand out in his tempestuous life like bright stars in the midnight skies. He married Mrs. Rachel Donelson Robards, the divorced wife of Louis Robards—a man of an insanely jealous nature who had made his wife extremely unhappy, and finally he applied for a divorce. Owing to some technicality of the law which it seems was not understood, Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married before the lady was legally free. Finally the divorce was granted and Jackson and Mrs. Robards went through the marriage ceremony again. It has never been quite clear as to why Jackson, who was a lawyer, came to make such a mistake—one which caused his wife so much sorrow. His enemies seized upon this as a weapon in the Jackson presidential campaign and although he won out his wife died of grief caused by these slanders before he was inaugurated.

Duels.

American history is filled with accounts of Jackson's duels—most of them fought in defense of his wife's character—a just cause, for no purer woman ever lived than the little dark-eyed, dark-haired womap who shared the joys and sorrows of this remarkable man. The blame for her false position rested upon Jackson's shoulders. He took the blame, and woe to the man who maligned her if he knew it. His fierce and bloody affray with Senator Benton, who afterwards became his warmest ally in political affairs, is well known. This fight, however, was not in reference to Mrs. Jackson like the ones he had with Dickson and Sevier.

The Jacksons lived at the Hermitage, a large country place about eleven miles from Nashville—a place preserved for all time through contributions made by admirers of the man who saved New Orleans. Here they led the simple life, entertaining their friends. Their devotion to each other was the talk of that part of the country, and while Mrs. Jackson was by no means the equal of her husband in education, he treated her as if she were his pride and glory, and when she died, his biographers tell us that "he sat by her bier for sixteen hours, refusing to eat or speak." At the funeral, standing by her coffin, he raised his cane as if appealing to Heaven, and declared that she was murdered by slanders that pierced her heart and said that the vile wretches must look to God for mercy. Her death softened Jackson to a certain extent, and he was never quite the same afterwards.

Tempestuous Life.

His life at the White House was a stormy one, for although somewhat broken in spirit he still preserved an [illegible] determination to have his own way. His break with Vice-President Calhoun, his enmity toward Henry Clay, and his extraordinary way of doing things caused no end of turmoil. He was assaulted by a former lieutenant of the navy in 1833, and narrowly escaped assassination in 1835. He maintained a vigorous foreign policy and at one time threatened France on the spoliation claims but finally accepted the mediation of Great Britain after he had sent a message to Congress urging them to prepare for war.

After serving his country as Chief Executive for eight years he delivered his farewell address to the nation on March 3rd, 1837, being the only President with the exception of Washington to tender such a message.

He then returned to the Hermitage, where he died in 1845. His body rests in the garden of the estate beside that of his beloved wife. A simple, elegant monument marks the spot where "Old Hickory," as he was called by his soldiers, sleeps beside the woman he loved so well. "Heaven will be no Heaven for me if I do not meet my wife there," were among the last words uttered by this great man who occupies a place in American history second only to Washington, the father, and Lincoln, the preserver, of our country.

Jackson might well be called the people's President—the Common People's President, for he was their idol during his whole political career and today they do homage to his memory as the greatest champion of their rights in celebrating the eighth of January as Jackson's Day.

THE MORNING STAR

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THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.60 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

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Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1916.

TOP O' THE MORNING

Life is an occupation: it is not ours, it belongs to another and we have it only on loan; it is a service; it is a business and God will seek the balance sheet.

—WILLIAM WATSON.

The "fest" in protest is what counts.

Her birthday? Why make out like you forgot it?

The shad season is here, and boneheads are glad!

Of course, the Progressives and Republicans might get together in Chicago next June, but both sides will have to gorge themselves on crow and make out like it's canvasback duck.

When a man remembers that his birthday is close at hand, he decides that he had better have enough respect for himself to tell the cook to start some sort of rumor about it around the house.

Colonel Roosevelt ought to remember that a mollycoddle is sometimes entitled to sympathy. It is quite possible that a mollycoddle might stray off to Texas and marry into one of the fuss families of that state.

O, that mine enemy might write a book pretending to be a comprehensive and impartial analysis of the events of the war in Europe! Uncle Ephraim could write a sequel to it, entitled: "Who Tho'd Dat Fust Brick Last?"

Headline in Jacksonville Times-Union: "White man accused of stealing auto." When a white man confiscates a vehicle he runs the risk of being punished just as severely as a colored individual who appropriates a wheelbarrow and gets in trouble "on the 'count of larceny."

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, of England, has for the second time encountered difficulty in entering this country. It reminds her that "history repeats itself," but, if our recollection is in good order, she and possibly other ladies repeat themselves more often than history repeats itself. At the same time, this is only en passant.

Swo'd off January 1. Kissed Havana good-bye and got estranged from Vuelta fragrance with a view to living a life of abstinence. Jan. 2 to 5, tried to be some brick. Jan. 6, got introduced to a deceiver in a Connecticut wrapper. Tug! Tug! Tug! Humility set in. Jan. 15, fellow got box from Havana and he's no smoker, either. He saved 'em for us, and we took 'em to hand out to company. Hid 'em. Jan. 16, found 'em and said: "Oh, you, howdye" Puff! Puff! Puff!

What's the use to even protest against compulsory military service in this country when every man in it is born free and equal in his rights, in his duties and in his responsibilities as a citizen? Each man is a born defender of his country, and if it is his right to shirk a duty he owes to the country every other man also has the right to shirk. It is every American's business to be a soldier, if it is necessary, and no man is any more entitled to exemption than another.

We have scanned Georgia papers for extracts of editorials from the Chicago Tribune denouncing Ohio for anarchy because a mob burned East Youngstown and death and destruction were the result. The military had to be called out and the Tribune had a fine opportunity to cry out against the spirit of anarchy and barbarism in the North. The Tribune neglected to take such a view, and it will calmly regard the Youngstown incident as a spasmodic and local affair without the least significance outside of Youngstown. That is the real truth about it, too. At the same time, the Georgia papers will be disappointed with the failure of the Tribune to put Ohio in a class with Georgia.

GIVE THE SOUTH A CHANCE

A country of tremendous resources and advantages is the South. A vast section of great opportunities and limitless possibilities it is. Its climate is one of its chiefest assets, and yet its agricultural, industrial and mineral resources are scarcely comprehended in the South, while the world at large is largely ignorant of them. It is this kind of country that the Mobile Register means when it urges in an editorial, "Give the South a Chance." In its editorial The Register says:

"We want more industries in the South and a greater share than we are now getting of the money spent for government purposes. In the natural course of affairs, most of the money goes to Northern manufacturers; but, if the South is given encouragement, there are some things that can be made here; and it would be a fair deal to let the South make them. We shall never get a good start until the government sets the example of equitable dealing."

The Manufacturers Record makes answer to the above that "the trouble is not with the government, for the government cannot place orders where there are no facilities for filling them." Neither can the government furnish the South with manufacturing or construction plants so it can help the South along with its orders, whatever they may be. As to ships, for instance, The Record remarks that "the government of necessity must have its ships built where ship yards exist; it must buy war munitions where munitions plant exist, and so with all other government work." All that is true, but The Record goes on to say:

"Fundamentally the whole trouble is with the South itself. The South has bitterly assailed a protective tariff, and therefore capitalists have naturally invested more largely in developing manufactures in sections where they were not so denounced. The South has bitterly fought railroads and other corporations, and therefore moneyed men have been more timid about investing money here than in sections where corporations and great industrial interests were better understood and appreciated. The South has permitted demagogic politicians to have too much power.

"Southern papers have so often assailed men bitterly because of economic views different from those of the dominant party of that section that there is a certain degree of intellectual timidity or slavery where business men are afraid to voice their sentiments because they know they will be personally viciously attacked, without any paper holding their views near at hand to defend them. There is a certain degree of isolation to men in the South who want to express economic views opposite to those of the Democratic party, because nearly all Southern papers, being Democratic, assail and sometimes almost personally attack people who dare to express convictions on business questions. In the North and West such conditions do not exist. Men can discuss any phase of economic views and find support among some of the local papers.

"The 'all-cotton-crop' is not a greater injury to the South than the Democratic newspaper monopoly which prevents diversification of thought and the utmost intellectual activity and freedom in expression. We of the South should study these facts and give serious heed to their tremendous adverse influence against the broadest development of the people of the resources of this section. Diversification in agriculture is not so essential as diversification in intellectual activity and expression.

"The Mobile Register's reading 'Give the South a Chance' has a far wider meaning than intended by that paper. By all means 'give the South a chance'; give it a chance for a broader horizon, for wider thinking, for freedom intellectually, and for a completer understanding of the burdens which it now has to carry."

We are surprised to see that in The Record, for it is an indictment consisting of allegations for which there is more shadow than substance in the way of proof. The South assails the tariff just like it is assailed in the North and West. It assails the tariff when it is iniquitous and the protective tariff party itself split in twain because the Republican party used the tariff for political purposes instead of for the conomic advantage and interest of the country. The staunchest believers in the tariff had to assail it when it was perverted from a helpful purpose to the up-building of monopolies and trusts. Monopolies and trusts are not bad in themselves, but the system got so bad that Republican and Democratic congressmen enacted legislation to curb their wrong doing. The South fights the kinds of monopolies and trusts that the Sherman law was made to control and which Republican and Democratic Presidents and Congresses have endeavored to enforce in the interest of other industries as well as those of the people.

Unfortunately it is true that politicians in the South, but in the North and West as well, probably have overworked the monopoly and trust questions, but even the Manufacturers' Record must agree that there is a time to call a halt to monopolies and trusts which restrain trade and industrial rights and a time also to call a halt on some kinds of politicians who perhaps mislead the people. We know they are few but some of them are pernicious, though they are not all in the South by something like a jug full.

"The South has bitterly fought railroads," says The Record, but it ought to qualify as to the kinds of railroads it bitterly fights. They are the kind that first fought the South and themselves made it a case of self-defense or self-preservation on the part of the South. As to other kinds of railroads, the South votes millions of dollars in bonds for their encouragement and goes on voting bonds for railroads in spite of the fact that the bonds and railroads are more than apt to be manipulated by financiers. The South can't prove an alibi as to fighting some railroad methods but the South is fighting for a square deal and wants it. Even at its worst, the South has never bilked the railroads half as much as the railroads have been hit by high finance at the North.

It is not an unpardonable sin for Southern papers to discuss and oppose or advocate a protective tariff just as it is done in Northern and Western papers. We never see the tariff so bitterly discussed in the South as it is in protection papers in the North, and they go so far as to even be disrespectful to the President of the United States. It is news to us that Southern newspapers make the tariff the ground for bitter personal attacks. We thought they attacked the system—not the economic system that it ought to be, but the pernicious system that it got to be. Even the strong friends of the protective tariff had to come to its rescue to keep it from being put out of business in the house of its friends.

It is for Southern papers to speak for themselves as to whether they assail individuals personally who happen to advocate a tariff for protection. We have seen things like that in Northern Republican and Democratic papers but our memory fails us as to Southern papers. We greatly esteem the Manufacturers Record, but for once it has gone off on a tangent that is far from the mark as an answer to the Mobile Register.

Tolerance of expression we must have in the South, but it will be a bad day for the South or for America when the South has to believe in a high tariff or submit to railroad exploitation or discrimination in order to be esteemed for its "diversification of thought" and "intellectual activity."

The South is not depending upon itself altogether as it should. It is doing pretty well, however, as we get it from the columns of our great contemporary, the Manufacturers Record. What the Mobile Register wants to know is something else, evidently. It ought to read the Manufacturers Record to find out how the South is making industrial progress without asking the government for a thing. The trouble is not with the government, sure enough. It is with those Southern communities which are not seizing their opportunities. It is not because of politics or Democratic newspapers but it is because of a lack of industrial initiative. That is not true all over the South. It is true as to those communities which sit down and wait for government aid or outside capital to come and do something that they should do themselves.

There are Southern communities which are not waiting for the government or anybody else to give them a lift. Treason to a protective tariff is not holding them back, and so far as the Democratic papers are concerned, they are helping the Manufacturers Record do a great work for the South.

CLIMATE AS AN ASSET

The Asheville Citizen claims that it is not boasting, nor yet making extraordinary claims for the climate of Western North Carolina when it contrasts the climate of our charming mountain region with that of the domain of blizzards in the North and West. The Citizen only wishes to be modest and is too charitable "to gloat over the sufferings of other sections less favorable than our own. Our esteemed Asheville contemporary is too sympathetic to be vainglorious when it refers to the glorious climate of North Carolina, yet as a plain and warrantable matter of gratitude it explains:

"But it notes with interest that the middle, eastern and far western states are experiencing weather that registers anywhere from six degrees above zero to forty-five below zero. At the hour that the last named figures were registered in Wisconsin, the thermometer here was reading forty-five above, and these facts cause us to dwell again upon climatic conditions which are generally admitted. Indeed, the reading of the thermometer throughout the year, as published in the daily press, give this section of the country a long lead in the matter of desirable climatic conditions, a fact which some of our friends at Greensboro must admit since they well know, by experience of pleasurable memory, that nowhere in the country can similar claims be made. It is almost the same story throughout the year. When the states mentioned are sweltering beneath the summer sun, the mountain breezes of Western North Carolina make life worth living, and breathe a lasting invitation to all who would seek relief from unbearable conditions."

The Citizen is quite justified in emphasizing the advantages of North Carolina's superb climate in the winter, and summer as well. It is a tremendous asset as we know down here in tidal North Carolina where the golden sunshine balms up the winter and the ocean breezes make the summers perfectly delicious. Here we sit with the windows hoisted so the ozone can come in and produce a toxic effect while we are on a shirt sleeves job.

How we rejoice with Asheville that there is something in life for her amid the azured outlines of the Appalachians, yet with unfeigned gratitude we can be be senssible of an ecstatic feeling when we contemplate the Cape Fear climate in which the full blown rosa sheds its fragrance in the saline air of a perfectly delightful January afternoon. Oh, you sub-tropical climate where a man hangs up his overcoat in a barber shop and forgets all about it till the folks at home make him prove that he did not leave it in an ice cream parlor!

If it is all very fine down here in Tidal Carolina both winter and summer, but we do not show our gratitude for our open winter, amid which the grass is spreading a carpet of green over the savannahs, and the winter cover crops are luxuriating as they do nowhere else the winter long. What fine grazing it would afford for nibbling flocks and grazing herds! We cannot so express our gratitude in mere words as we can by taking advantage of such a winter climate to grow cover crops and make this a country of dairies, creameries and cheeseries. In a country so peculiarly adapted to producing the greatest abundance and variety of forage crops, how ungrateful we are to livestock of all kinds that would dearly love to be our profitable companion in such a clime.

Nature is lavish in her kindness to us and she offers us a magnificent opportunity if we will rise up and seize it. How splendid are the adaptabilities so prodigally flouting themselves among a people who seem to love the climate for themselves alone. We might as well be in Wisconsin where the temperature is below zero and magnificent dairy herds have been housed since September, as to possess such a climate as ours and neglect to make it one of our greatest assets. What's climate, anyhow?

DRAINAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. M. W. Tompson, of the firm of Thompson & Moseley, of Greensboro, N. C., is the contributor of an interesting article in the Manufacturers Record of January 13 on the drainage potentialities of the South. The necessity for drainage in the better development of the South is stressed and some of the defects in our drainage laws are discussed by one who is immediately concerned in this important subject. Mr. Thompson refers generally to the drainage work in the South Atlantic states, and credits North Carolina with having a hundred drainage districts organized or in process of organization, but only 40 of them have been constructed. In those 40 the work of drainage has been completed, while the work in the other 60 districts has either been discontinued or is in process of organization. Mr. Thompson says:

"Drainage laws have been in force in the South Atlantic states for a number of years, but little work has bee ndone except in North Carolina, which was mainly due to the activity of the State Geologist, Dr. Joseph H. Pratt, and Representative John H. Small.

"These laws and the form of procedure in each state are very nearly alike, but the law is decidedly cumbersome. The organization of the districts take a long time, and it is very easy for those opposed to the organization to delay the proceeds. The 6 per cent. bonds that are issued under the law are very difficult to market at par as required, and the results of the operation of the drainage laws has been as follows:

"Virginia—Has several districts organized, all involved in litigation, and no construction work started.

"North Carolina—Has started the organization of more than 100 districts, but only about 40 of these have been constructed. The others discontinued, either by reason of difficulties encountered or are still in process of organization.

"South Carolina—A great many districts organized, but no bonds have ever been sold or any districts completed. One district expects to start work in a very short time.

"Georgia—Has a good many districts organized, but only one has been completed, and work is just starting on the second district.

"Florida—Quite a number of large districts organized, but no work started on any of these, except the Everglades' work, which had the State backing, and a few private developments.

Whatever defects there are in the drainage laws should be remedied at once, so this important work can proceed. Editor Edmonds of the Manufacturers Record, in commenting upon Mr. Thompson's article, truly says "the drainage work of the South is of the utmost importance,' and he urges that the whole South attack this problem.

Says the Baltimore Sun: "Never stop at one helping of waffles." Yes, but one helping is supposed to be the limit, despite the fact that a wafflephobiac may throw out hints with howitzerlike velocity. Whaddye mean by entertaining the idea that delectables are served in installments? One go-round is the rule, except, perhaps that a charitable and charming boarding house mistress may be disposed to become benevolent when a fellow keeps on saying that her waffles are distractingly delicious.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Warrenton Record announces that the Bank of Warren will give out to members of the Boys' Pig Club of that county fifty purebred pigs. The other day we noted the fact that a bank in Concord had been rendering similar aid to the movement for the breeding of purebred stock in Cabarrus county. We understand that several other banks of the State contemplate similar movements for the promotion of better corn production and better live stock breeding. The Boys' Pig Clubs of this and all other counties are doing wonderful things. The report of Mr. Graeber, printed in The News this week, shows just how much has been accomplished along this and various other progressive lines in this county. Bankers and other classes of business men can render valuable service in encouraging the pig clubs, the canning clubs, the corn clubs, and other similar organizations designed to stir interest in better agricultural pursuits.—Charlotte News.

"I am preparing a statement to the public concerning this horrible lynching, which, when completed, will be a sensation quite of another nature, and will give those editors throughout the State who seem disposed to cling to their bloodthirsty cry that Wayne county has placed a black mark upon the fair name of the State something else to talk about. * * * The statement I am preparing will contain a paragraph of a little history concerning the action of Governor Craig and a negro with a sore toe, all of which gave the enraged people of this county good reason to fear that the murderer of Anderson Gurley would escape death for his crime at the hands of the law." Thus spoke Sheriff Edwards, of the county of Wayne, concerning the lynching by a Wayne county mob of the negro, Richards, according to the corespondent of a number of State papers whose article from Goldsboro was published yesterday morning. That was an astounding statement for an officer of the law, the sheriff of a county in whose charge the lives of people are at times placed. In place of revealing that the sheriff is concerned about the violation of the law by a lynching mob, it is language of the kind to give comfort to the lynchers. Talk of that kind will indeed give the editors of the State "something else to talk about." Thus far every paper of North Carolina which has treated the matter editorially has denounced the mob spirit in Wayne county.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Colonel Clawson, of The Wilmington Star, has been moved to some confessions of age by seizing opportunity to write an editorial in which he celebrates twenty-eight years in Wilmington. In that time he has labored as steadily, and in many ways as effectively, and with as much enthusiasm as any Wilmingtonian for the upbuilding of the State's seaport city. It is an interesting story he has to tell, and a fine town of which he writes with such intimate knowledge of its history and spirit. We take space, however, for just this striking picture of the Wilmington of old days: "The first glimpse we got of Wilmington twenty-eight years ago today was a harbor literally stacked with the masts of sailing vessels. From Hilton to the lower part of the city there was a forest of towering masts. The ships embraced the full-rigger, the bark, the barkentine, the brig, the brigantine, the schooner and the "corn cracker"—all a departed glory of the old shipping days on the Cape Fear. Then there was hardly room in the harbor for ships, for it was the great naval stores era in Wilmington, when this city was the world's greatest naval stores port. Wilmington also did a tremendous lumber export business, and it was the beginning of her now great cotton export commerce. Back in those days the sailor population of Wilmington was estimated at 3,000 at times. They came from all the types of humanity seemingly in existence. The crowds on the streets jabbered in almost all known tongues and a perfect Babel or languages greeted the ear from morning till night—especially all night down a wide-open water front that is now about as "dry" as a bone." It is hard to realize the complete metamorphosis which is here indicated unless one has roamed about the wharves of a sea-faring town; has breathed the smell of oakum; glimpsed the dark depths of tavern and boarding-house, stumbled among the bales and rigging past ship chandlers and the shops for Jack Tar, and jostled Jack himself, bow-legged from the sea and a perfect devil of a fellow on land! These days have gone, not only from Wilmington, but from the face of the earth except, as in world ports, they may be found surviving in small sections of quaint wharves holding together somehow against the mold of time. But for all his brave words on the progress wrought by steam, we wager that a moving-picture of what Colonel Tom was seeing when he looked out the window would have been a forest of masts, the disorder of the cosmopolitan gathering, the old ships tacking painfully seaward—and Clawson himself "registering regret" in every lineament. Improving the good old days is as saultary a measure as pulling a tooth—and generally just about as pleasant.—Raleigh Times.

RESUME TRIAL OF MRS. MOHR AND THE TWO NEGROES TODAY

Will Try to Establish Alleged Flight of Men From Murder Scene.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 16.—When the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and the two negroes, Cecil V. Brown and Henry H. Spellman, charged with the murder of the woman's husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, is resumed tomorrow an effort will be made to establish in evidence the alleged flight from the scene of the shooting, according to a statement by Attorney General Rice today.

The state contends that the negroes under an agreement with Mrs. Mohr, shot and killed Dr. Mohr and seriously wounded his secretary, Miss Emeily G. Berger, while their automobile was stalled on the road to the physician's Newport home and that they then fled on a

After bringing their case up to this point, the prosecution said today they would introduce as a witness George M. Healis, the negro chauffeur of the car, but who later was permitted to plead nolo contendre to a charge of manslaughter. Healis has been accounted one of the most important witnesses for the State.

DUPLIN TEACHERS MEET.

Association Holds Probably Final Session of Year at Kenansville.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 16.—The Duplin County Teachers' Association held what was probably the last meeting of the school year in Kenansville Saturday, with Prof. B. C. Siske, of the Warsaw high school, president of the association, presiding. There was a good attendance of the county teachers. All the teachers from the Warsaw school, Professors J. D. Beatty, of Faison; Shaw, of Teachey's; Ruark, of Walace, and McWhorter, of Calypso, as well as a number of teachers from the rural schools attended.

The principal subject discussed was the county commencement, and where it should be held. Warsaw put up a good fight for it, and those schools on the main line of railroad were also in of it as a meeting place on account of its accessibility, but a number of the rural schools claimed that Kenansville was more convenient for them, and it was decided that the commencement should be held there in March. Prof. J. D. Beatty was made chairman of the programme committee, and Professor Shaw of the finance committee. Supt. M. H. Wooten made an interesting address to the teachers in regard to their work, and the meeting adjourned.

IMPROVED STOCK PAYS

Produce About 40 Per Cent. More Meat at Same Age, Same Treatment.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Burgaw, N. C., Jan. 16.—When Mr. H. S. Peterson exhibited his O. I. C. pigs at the pig and corn show here last March some of his friends requested him to report to them when he killed them this winter. He reported to your correspondent today that he had killed them and that they aeragedv 290 pounds each, as against an average of 194 pounds for some razor backs of the same age and kept under the same conditions and feed. He has kept his stock up under stock law conditions for the last ten years and finds that it pays him to do so, but that the improved stock pays much better than the native piney woods rooters. The pigs reported by Mr. Peterson were 13 months old, and at which age 194 pounds for piney woods rooters is a fine record and unusual.

TEST THE PENNSYLVANIA

Trials of Largest American Warship May Begin February 22.

Rockland, Me., Jan. 16.—The board of inspection and survey, conducted the trial runs of the new superdreadnaught Oklahoma announced today that the trials of the superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, the largest warship afloat, probably would begin February 22.

The Oklahoma complete her standardization test off Owls Head today by making three runs of a half knot each which were omitted during the successful trials yesterday because of lack of time. Later she put to sea to begin a twelve hours run at 19 knots for the purpose of testing the consumption of fuel oil. Various other tests will be made early in the week to gain data on her fuel consumption and to try out the propellers.

Maternity! The Word of Words

It is written into life's expectations that motherhood is the one sublime accomplishment. And if there is anything, no matter how simple, how apparently trivial it may seem, if it can aid, help, assist or in any way comfort the expectant mother, it is a blessing. And such is a remedy called "Mother's Friend." You apply it over the stomach muscles. It is gently rubbed on the surface, and makes the muscles pliant; this relieves the strain on ligaments, natural expansion takes place without undue effect upon the nerves. And as the time approaches, the mind has gone through a period of repose, of gentle expectancy, and this has an unquestioned influence upon the future child. That this is true is evidenced by the fact that three generations of mothers have used and recommended "Mother's Friend." Ask your nearest druggist for a bottle of this splendid remedy. He will get it for you. And then write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 707 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a most interesting book of information to prospective mothers. It is mailed free. Write today. It is a book you will enjoy.

It is replete with important and timely topics such as a description of the nerves, muscles and parts involved, the strange mystery of a new baby, the law of contiguity, first pulsations, prefatory uneasiness, a maternity chart, diet list and many other subjects briefly told but of value to all women and particularly so to one who is to become a mother. It is mailed free to all who write for it.

BIJOU

HARRY MYERS —and— ROSEMARY THEBY

Present the Greatest Three-Reel Victor Comedy of a Generation.

"Father's Child"

Three Great Convulsive Reels!

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Starring with Elsie Jane Wilson —in—

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A Tense and Thrilling Human Interest Drama.

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Jesse L. Lasky-Paramount, Presents

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LOU TELLEGEN

Star of the Paramount Picture "The Explorer," —in—

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Founded on the Novel, "The Red Mirage." A Tense and Thrilling Photodrama of Adventure and Life on the Great Sahara Desert. The Acme of Motion Picture Producers' Art. Wonderful Pictures of the Sahara's Secrets.

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"Night on Broadway"

With Harry A. Emerson. Pretty Singing and Dancing Chorus.

Prices: 50c, 75c and $1.00 (No Higher.)

Tickets at Plummer's.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the stock of North Carolina Railroad Company has been declared, and will be paid to stockholders of record on February 1916.

Notice is also given that the stock transfer books will be closed for ten (10) days next preceding said date.

J. P. COOK, Treasurer.

January 12, 1916.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER

Inspiring Sermon Preached by Dr. Louis Albert Banks.

Visiting Minister and Author Shows Essential Things Necessary for Successful Living in Present Age. The Important Things.

Prayerful and reverential consideration for the deeper things of life, brotherly love towards men, boldness in condemning evil and upholding the right, and the ever onward and upward seeking for the better and best things of life were emphasized as the fundamentals of Christian character by Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Delaware, Ohio, who preached to a large congregation at Grace Methodist church yesterday morning.

Dr. Banks, who is recognized as one of the leading ministers of the country today, has a nation-wide reputation as the author of many books on Christian life which have been a great help to many in inspiring them to nobler and better living.

His sermon yesterday was personal in tone and made a profound impression because of its practical thought. Dr. Banks is here with his family for a short while during the winter. He has been pastor of many of the leading Methodist churches of the country and is now engaged in doing special work for the Anti-Saloon League of America in the campaign for National prohibition.

The speaker prefaced his sermon by calling attention to the function of the minister as a preacher. The sermon is not an oration, he declared, nor an essay, nor a literary production, but it should be a message. He expressed the hope that the members of the congregation would divest themselves of the spirit of curiosity to know just how well he could preach and would seek to receive a message that would really bring them closer to God.

Dr. Banks announced as his text the 14th verse of the tenth chapter of Ezekiel, which reads "And everyone had four faces: the first was the face of the cherub, and the second face was the face of a man, and the third the face of a lion, and the fourth the face of an eagle."

The speaker declared that the book of Ezekiel is a marvelous book, with a wonderful message, and stated that he had preached for six months at a time from texts taken from it. However, he would not undertake to discuss its message nor to explain the meaning of the vision portrayed in the text, but would simply use the words as an illustration to lay emphasis upon certain fundamentals of Christian character.

Solitude is Necessary.

The face of the cherub or cherubim, as it is translated in the King James' version, naturally suggests the prayerful, contemplative, reverential attitude of mind. We are in danger in the present age, Dr. Banks stated, of having a shallow, superficial religion, lacking in depth and power. No great character has ever been developed unless there was the opportunity for much contemplation and thought.

Jesus laid emphasis upon the secret personal side of religion, by bidding his disciples to retire from the public gaze into the innermost recesses of their home and there commune with God. This quiet communion is necessary to provide strength to go forth into the market place, into politics and into society.

"There never was a time when it is as hard for men and women to have quietude as in the present age," Dr. Banks continued. "It is the noisiest and most public age of history. Everybody seems to live on the first page of the newspaper. A man may go home and seek quietude but the telephone will ring and he cannot get away from the turmoil of a busy world.

"We must remember, however, that no great man who has accomplished great things for the world could have developed strength for the battles of life in the public places. We must determine to have some time alone to get strength."

Must Help Our Fellows.

The second face was that of a man, and this suggests to us brotherly love, said the speaker. There was a time when the ritual of the Church and the clothing of the ministry had great power and influence, but that time has passed. We must today present the same credentials for Christianity that Christ bade His disciples tell John about how He had healed the sick, fed the hungry, consoled the sorrowing and broken-hearted, and helped the poor.

Today the only thing that makes men believe Christ is divine is because He makes men divine. If you are mean to the children in the streets, if you are unkind to your neighbors, you may tell men about God until you are black in the face, declared the speaker, and they will not believe you. There is no other way to show them the love of God except by our love to men and women.

Dr. Banks told of his acquaintance with Sam. Walter Foss, the New Hampshire poet, when he lived in Boston a number of years ago, and how they used to meet once a week to discuss matters of mutual interest. The poet went over to join the great majority some three or four years ago, said Dr. Banks, but has left behind his wonderfully expressive poem, "Let Me Live in a House by the Side of the Road." The speaker quoted this poem, which closes with the words:

"Let me live in my house by the side
of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are
weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's
seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of
the road
And be a friend to man."

Church Lacks Spunk.

"The face of the lion suggests boldness, bravery and courage, and I find that this is the sense in which this figure is always used in the Bible," the speaker continued. "My supreme criticism of the modern church is its lack of spunk, of grit and determination. It has too much wishbone and too little of backbone. We have come to think of Christ as a kind of jellyfish personal-

(Continued On Page Six).

STOCKMEN WILL MEET SOON

Biggest Convention Ever to be Held in Salisbury Next Week—Prominent Speakers.

In view of the increased interest now being shown in the growing of livestock in New Hanover county as well as throughout this entire section, the annual meeting of the North Carolina Live Stock Association in Salisbury, January 25-28, will be of particular interest locally and it is likely that there will be a number from this county, who will attend.

It was first planned to have the meeting in Raleigh, but later it was decided to change it to Salisbury. There will be prominent speakers on the programme and the attendance is expected to be quite large. Large inducements in the way of live stock shows, premiums, demonstrations and other features will be provided.

Some of the prominent speakers who are on the program for the meeting include Mr. Jesse M. Jones, Agricultural and Field Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. S. M. Ray, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. J. Shamberg, Union Stock Yards, New York, N. Y.; Mr. N. P. Hull, President National Dairy Union, Dimondale, Mich.; Mr. R. A. Derby, President Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen, N. C.; Mr. E. C. Gatewood, General Live Stock Agent, Southern Railway, Rectortown, Va.; Mr. Chas. Gray, Secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Association, Chicago, Ill. The importance of the subject which will be discussed by these men merit the attendance of every live stock raiser in North Carolina. Such an opportunity as this meeting presents gives stockmen an unusual opportunity of getting ideas and information which can not otherwise be obtained.

On January 26th a sale of 40 pure-bred cattle of a well known breed will be held.

On January 27th a sale of pure bred dairy cattle will be held under the auspices of the N. C. Dairymen's Association.

In addition to these two important features there will be horse, mule, milk, butter and cheese scoring contests; moving pictures of live stock farms, and farm live stock; competitive live stock judging contests for individuals, and farm life schools; an automobile trip to points in Rowan county; and a banquet on January 27th, during which interesting and instructive talks will be made.

Two large silver trophies are being offered, one for the best live stock judging team from one of the farm life schools in this state, and another for the best pen of poultry, any breed. Several other trophies will be awarded, these to be contested for the second time, and again the third time the next year. Numerous merchandise and cash prizes will be offered for live stock and farm products.

Reduced railroad and hotel rates have been secured for the occasion. An information bureau will be provided at the depot at Salisbury to inform all visitors concerning accommodations and other necessities.

The final programme for this meeting is just out, and copies of same can be obtained by writing the N. C. Live Stock Association, West Raleigh, or the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, Salisbury, N. C.

"THE GIRL AND THE GAME"

Interesting Story of Railroad Life to Appear in This Paper.

The Star is pleased to announce that arrangements have been completed with the American Film Company, whereby it will present to its readers in fifteen weekly installments beginning next Sunday, that new novel of railroad life, "The Girl and the Game," from the pen of no less an author than Frank Hamilton Spearman, author of "Whispering Smith," "The Mountain Divide," "Strategy of Great Railroads," etc.

By The Star's exclusive and unique arrangement, this great novel will be presented to its readers simultaneously with its production in motion pictures, which will be shown in many thousand motion picture theatres throughout the United States during the next fifteen weeks.

Frank Hamilton Spearman counts Girl and the Game" his masterpiece of thrilling fiction. He made a study of railroad life which carried him into the innermost secrets of the financial and operating ends of transcontinental lines. In the operation of railroads there is much that is romantic, much that is adventurous, bringing into the hearts of all a responsive feelings of compelling interest. Great writers have turned to the rail for their theme, but Mr. Spearman has felt the pulse of "the game" as has no one else, and a fertile imagination has enabled him to present, in all its realism, "the girl," dainty, charming and daring.

Mr. Spearman has deciphered the mysterious web entangling the operations of vast railroad enterprises, drawn it gently aside from off the statuesque shoulders of a pampered daughter of society and hidden with it the piercing eyes of some charmer of another sisterhood, who has put her jewel-laden hands into "the game." The Star is quite sure that many hundreds of its readers will find keen pleasure in following Mr. Spearman's pulsating story, and urges them to watch for the first chapter in next Sunday's issue.

FIRST COURT THIS WEEK

Judge W. P. Stacy Will Preside at His First Term at Warrenton.

Judge W. P. Stacy left Saturday night for Warrenton, where he will preside at his first term of Superior Court this week. Judge Stacy was sworn in as Superior Court judge from this judicial district on January 1, succeeding Hon. George Rountree, who resigned to resume the practice of law.

Judge R. B. Peebles is scheduled to hold courts in this district for the next six months but it is not improbable that arrangement may be made by which Judge Stacy will preside at one or more terms in his own district during this time.

A SUCCESSFUL OUTING

Evangelistic Services at Winter Park Was Largely Attended.

There was a large congregation at the morning service of Winter Park Presbyterian church yesterday when Rev. Dr. O. G. Jones, of Greensboro, synodical evangelist, preached a most helpful sermon. Dr. Jones conducted evangelistic services at the church during the past week and people of all denominations attended. At the services yesterday, there were 11 new members received into the church.

The new Presbyterian church, recently donated by Mr. James Sprunt, is nearing completion and the congregatio nexpects to occupy it soon

FLAG RAISING AT WILLISTON

Enthusiastic Meeting Addressed by Several Prominent Men — Betterment Society Organized.

There were probably 3,000 people in attendance yesterday afternoon at the flag raising at Williston Industrial School for colored people and many uplifting addresses were made by prominent men of Wilmington. A large collection was taken up to be used in beautifying the school grounds and a society was organized which will be known as the "Civic Betterment Society for Colored People." The first meeting of this society will be held this evening.

At the request of Prof. T. C. Virgo, principal of the Williston school, Supt. J. J. Blair, of the city schools, presided over the meeting and introduced the different speakers. He also made a few appropriate remarks. Chairman J. O. Carr, of the New Hanover County Board of Education, was in attendance and had an important part on the programme. Hon. John D. Bellamy in an eloquent address, in which he paid a noble tribute to the negroes of ante-bellum days and spoke words of encouragement to those of the present day, presented the flag to the school in behalf of the "Independent Order." There were also in attendance Messrs. Neil M. McEachern, D. L. Gore, and F. H. Fechtig, trustees of the school.

Prof. T. C. Virgo, principal of the school, who is a graduate of the colored Industrial State College, at Greensboro, made an interesting talk, in which he invited all present to inspect the school garden and building and many of the visitors did so. Among the principal things taught at Williston are manual training for boys and sewing and cooking for girls. The boys are also taught agriculture and horticulture. Prof. Virgo is recognized as a splendid instructor in these subjects.

Music for the programme was furnished by a splendid vocal quartette of the "Independent Order." Scripture was read for the opening of the exercises by Rev. Francis Lee and prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Bonner. Rev. J. A. Wilson, D. D., made the first talk on the programme which was well received by the audience. He was followed by Victoria Loftin, who made a splendid and inspiring talk. She is probably the most respected colored woman in North Carolina, having been an important leader in the organization of the "Independent Order."

Hon. John D. Bellamy made the flag presentation speech, in which he spoke many words of encouragement to the colored race ,regarding the important work they are doing at Williston. J. O. Carr, Esq., chairman of the County Board of Education, received the flag in the name of the County Board of Education and the Williston school. He gave words of unreserved praise to the splendid work being done at that school, the principles of manhood taught in the school, especially regarding the moral side. The flag was raised to the top of the high pole, while the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The ceremony was very impressive and calculated to inspire loyalty to the Nation.

Rev. H. A. Parris, M. D., colored rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, in a speech of well chosen words, presented the school with a copy of the Bible. Mr. D. L. Gore, member of the board of trustees of Williston, made an able response in which he gave the young colored men of the school some good, wholesome, practical advice. Col. F. B. Arendell, of Raleigh, was present and made an interesting talk.

"America" was sung as the closing number of the programme, after which Rev. W. H. Moore pronounced the benediction.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE IS PREDICTED BY WEATHER MAN

Forecast is Not Guaranteed, However, But Intended as Warning.

"Cold wave! Decided fall in temperature by Tuesday morning to about 25 degrees" was the message sent forth in black type on special warning cards by Observer Felger last night. In the face of the warnings sent out last week which fell flat, so far as Wilmington is concerned, this seemed a nervy thing to do but Observer Felger is firmly of the opinion that it would be well to keep it in mind that one of these numerous chilly waves, now perambulating around over the country, might accidentally strike this vicinity and that it will be well to take precautions against having frozen water pipes.

From Washington late last night came the added precaution, "Rain on the coast, rain or snow in the interior Monday. Much colder with a cold wave Monday night. Tuesday fair and continued cold."

That there will be some kind of weather is assured and it may possibly turn colder. To be on the safe side, it will be perfectly proper to lay in an extra supply of fuel tonight.

Wilmington with a minimum temperature yesterday of 35 degrees was the warmest place in North Carolina. Raleigh and Charlotte each had a minimum of 28 degrees while Asheville was warmer with a minimum of 32 degrees, or just freezing. It was raining in Asheville and Raleigh last night.

It began raining in Wilmington early in the night and continued drizzling until a late hour. Rain was also reported from Lumberton.

It was snowing in Baltimore and also in Memphis and Pittsburgh. Cloudy weather was reported all along the coast.

SPEAKERS' CLUB TONIGHT

Will Celebrate Lee's Birthday With Appropriate Programme.

The much talked of Robert E. Lee celebration of the Speakers' Club will take place at the Y. M. C. A. tonight. An interesting programme has been arranged by the young men of the club. Dr. E. S. Bulluck, and Mr. D. H. Howes, Jr., and Mr. L. F. Duvall will talk on "The Life of Lee." This will be followed by a debate by all the members of the club, upon the query: "Resolved that Lee was a better general than Grant."

The public will be welcome at this meeting, and the members of the club are doing everything possible to make this a most enjoyable and pleasant event for everyone. The programme will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and all are urged by the officers of the club to come early in order not to miss a single part of the very interesting features that have been arranged.

New York, Jan. 16.—An example of the present day sportsmanship in the schools and colleges is shown in the sending of a souvenir gold football to Capt. Culver of the Detroit Central High School by the Everett High School of Everett, Mass. Early in December elevens from these two high schools met at Detroit in a game for the interscholastic championship.

JUDGE PEEBLES TO PRESIDE

At Criminal Term of Superior Court Which Will Convene in Wilmington This Morning.

Judge R. B. Peebles, of Jackson, will preside at the criminal term of Superior Court which convenes in Wilmington this morning for a term of one week. Judge Peebles is scheduled to hold courts in this judicial district for the next six months. This is his first court in New Hanover county for this year.

There are about 40 cases on the docket for trial but none of them of any great importance with the exception of several cases for highway robbery and housebreaking. It is probable that the calendar will be cleared up before the end of the week.

Among the cases to be tried are those against Robert Williams, Oscar Johnson and Nathaniel Ballard, all colored, who are charged with secret assault on Mr. James Elder, a grocer, who conducts a store at No. 1121 Market street.

Another case that will probably be tried is that against James Davis, colored, who is charged with having entered the home of Capt. Charles H. Wessell, No. 606 Chestnut street. The evidence against the negro is purely circumstantial, consisting largely of the finding of a coin in his possession which was identified by Captain Wessell as having come from his home. Cyrus H. Hogue and Kenneth Burgwin, Esqs., attorneys for the negro, secured a continuance at the last term on the grounds that they were not ready for trial because of the inability to secure important witnesses, the alleged housebreaking having occurred only a day or so before the convening of court.

W. F. O'Brien, a young white man, who is charged with having entered a house, will also be tried, having been sent over from the Recorder's court. O'Brien is out on bond in the sum of $200.

There are several cases of highway robbery on the docket and also several for violation of the prohibition law.

COLANGELO'S ITALIAN BAND AND ORCHESTRA

To Appear on Brigade Lyceum Course Wednesday Night.

Something entirely different again will be the next number on the Boys' Brigade Lyceum Course, when an Italian band numbering 13 members will be presented as the fourth number on Wednesday night of this week. The lyceum bureau gives assurance that "Colangelo's Italian Band and Orchestra is the company if you want 'something doing' musically from the time the first note is played until the last selection is finished. It is a real pleasure to present such a company of instrumentalists and vocalists."

Colangelo is said to be a superb cornetist, of fine appearance, and a great conductor. His thorough knowledge of music, his personal magnetism and constructive ability with musicians, place him among the leaders of his profession. He has selected the members of his company with great care.

The programme will include: Selections for the band with brass and reed instruments solos; orchestral groups with songs by the tenor and soprano and novelties by the Colangelo brothers. To the accompaniment of guitars and mandolins, the soloists sing the neapolitan, operatic and folk-songs; also, numbers in English. Three of the men play the opera trumpets. Signorina Ruth Elliotti, soprano, has a clear, sweet voice of exceptional range. Signor Anthony Guarino, tenor, is a concert soloist with a reputation for singing the best there is in music. Their songs will be presented with changes of costumes. Cornet trios will be presented by Luigi Colangelo, director; Frank Barone and Pasquale Colangelo.

From all indications, the company will give an evening of splendid entertainment. The reserved seats will be on sale at Munson & Co. all day Wednesday from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The programme will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock and patrons are requested to be at the auditorium on time, so as not to miss any of the numbers. Patrons are also requested to remember that tickets must be presented when reserved seats are being secured.

Meeting of Chapter Tonight.

Concord Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, will meet in regular convocation in their hall in the Masonic Temple tonight at 8 o'clock. There will be a social session after the business meeting.

GLASS OF SALTS CLEANS KIDNEYS

If Your Back is Aching or Bladder Bothers, Drink Lots of Water and Eat Less Meat.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

The Gateway to Success

and Opportunty is Open to Everyone. Have you entered it? Or have you let the Opportunity Go By, with the hope of catching another one? Be careful, or the next Opportunity will slip by you, also. Don't let another week go by. Get Ready. Open a Savings Account Here, and enter the gateway to success. It's the best and surest way to attain wealth.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

WILL ATTEND ARMY SCHOOL

Capt. C. S. Ridley Detailed to Go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in September of This Year.

Capt. C. S. Ridley, U. S. Corps of Engineers, who is in charge of the river and harbor improvements in the Wilmington district with his headquarters in this city, is one of those detailed in the last orders, issued to army and navy officers, to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The class will be organized in September of this year and it is expected that Captain Ridley will remain in Wilmington until that time when another officer will be detailed to take charge of this district.

Captain Ridley previous to taking charge of the district upon the transfer of Major H. W. Stickle to Baltimore last July had for two years been in charge of the building of the locks and dams on the upper Cape Fear river. He has been succeeded there by Captain Matheson, who recently arrived here after having been in the Phillippines for some time.

Captain Ridley is a native of Indiana and a graduate of West Point. Previous to coming to North Carolina, he had seen service in the Philippines and has already had extensive experience in engineering work although yet comparatively a young man. Since his appointment as officer in charge of the Wilmington district he has given to its affairs careful and painstaking attention.

It will be of interest to know that besides Captain Ridley, another of the half dozen captains of the Corps of Engineers, detailed for the Army Field Engineer School at Fort Leavenworth, is Captain U. S. Grant, 3rd grandson of General U. S. Grant.

Conservative Progress

DATE	CAPITAL & SURPLUS	DEPOSITS	RESOURCES
January 1, 1909	$225,691.54	$1,299,179.78	$1,520,333.29
January 1, 1911	266,863.46	1,629,554.94	1,896,418.40
January 1,1912	317,874.44	1,709,991.64	2,030,958.08
January 1, 1914	346,814.45	2,008,221.45	2,360,035.90
January 1, 1915	355,746.77	2,002,307.51	2,369,142.28
January 1,1916	366,759.91	2,406,537.78	2,798,369.19

YOURS FOR SERVICE.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET.

Noticeable Improvement

We are still in the midst of improvements. The carpenters, the painters and the electricians are all on the job, and the looks of the old store is rapidly changing into a new and up-to-date Department Store. Soon you will not be able to recognize anything about the store.

Now Full of New Merchandise

Some few people who have not been in, still have the idea that all we have here is parts of the old stock. In this you are badly mistaken. Hardly anything remains on our shelves of the old stock, and instead of that we are pleased to say that our Whole Store is now filled with the newest and best merchandise on the market.

Every Customer Pleased

Every one who comes into our store these days is commenting on our improvements; on the wide aisles, the new furnishings, the better arrangements, the good attention of our salespeople and the general good atmosphere in our whole store.

We Want to Know You And You to Know Us

All of our stores owned and run by men of highest moral character and whose chief aim is to run each store on a strict policy of honest merchandise, honest advertising and honest selling. One price to all. Cash price to all.

We seek your trade on the merits of our Merchandise—
May we have the pleasure of Showing you

BELK-WILLIAMS CO.

210- 212 NORTH FRONT STREET.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. W. B. Barnes, of Burgaw, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cottle, Jr., of Willard, were registered at The Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

* * *

Friends of Miss M. E. White, No. 515 North Seventh street, will regret to learn that she has gone to the James Walker Memorial Hospital for an operation for appendicitis.

* * *

The religious work committee of the Young Women's Christian Association will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the association building. The educational committee will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The special Jubilee committee, which was appointed at the last meeting of the board of directors, wishes to meet the chairmen of all standing committees on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to plan the work for February. The jubilee celebrates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Y. W. C. A.

* * *

The Parish guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd will give a social at the home of Mrs. J. H. Burriss, No. 412 church street, Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. Ice cream, homemade candy and cake will be on sale. The proceeds will go towards furnishing the church. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

Garland, N. C., Jan. 16.—The So-So Club was delightfully entertained by Miss Rosalind Roberts at her home here Thursday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The guests were received in the parlor by Mrs. Roberts and after discussing the latest embroidery patterns and the business of the club, the guests were invited to the dining room, where a delicious salad course was served, followed by cake and cream. At the close of the meeting the club unanimously declared Miss Rosalind a charming little hostess.

* * *

INVITATIONS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT

Friends in Wilmington have received handsomely engraved invitations reading as follows:

The Trustees and the Faculty
of
Meredith College
request the honour of your presence at
the Inauguration of
Charles Edward Brewer
as President of Meredith College
on Thursday, the third of February
one thousand nine hundred and sixteen
at Raleigh, North Carolina.

* * *

CONCERT AT VICTORIA THEATRE TUESDAY NIGHT

After the publication in yesterday's Star of the programme for the concert to be given under the auspices of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters, there is little more to be said. The programme itself gives proof that the musicale will be well worth hearing.

It is stated that Wilmington music lovers will make every effort to attend, not only on account of the worthy cause which is its object, but also to give their support to anything good in a musical line. The concert will be given at the Victoria Theatre Tuesday evening, January 18th, at 8:15 o'clock.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER

(Continued From Page Five)

ity, a goody-goody man, too helpless to resist and lacking in the essential elements of manhood. Our newspapers and our modern fiction are full of this sort of doctrine."

Dr. Banks condemned in no uncertain language this attitude, and declared that Christ dared to go against the respectable, high-toned and the orthodox people of his time. Christianity needs more of courage. The speaker stated that as he went about over the country he frequently made addresses and preached in college communities, and he had been impressed by the fact that many of the best and brightest young men were drifting away from the church. This is not because of a lack of high ideals or courage on their part, because the European war has shown that men are just as ready now as ever in history to lead a forlorn hope, to do heroic deeds, and to dare to do and die, if necessary. They are just as brave and heroic as they have ever been.

The trouble is that we haven't been giving them heroic things to do. We need heroic leaders. We have gotten to think about good and evil as being almost second cousins, but the Bible does not think of them in that way. "Abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good," is the injunction in Romans, and this presents direct opposites. There is a difference between right and wrong, and we should make our young people realize this.

The Onward Look.

The face of the eagle presents a picture of alertness, of the upward and onward look. The speaker gave an impressive word picture of how the eagle builds its nest on some high, rugged mountain peak, and how it teaches its young to fly not by taking them down where there is little danger, but by soaring in the higher altitudes. This is God's picture of what he would have men and women be.

There is much in the newspapers, these days, said Dr. Banks, about the dead line. They would place it anywhere between the ages of 40 and 60 years, but this is a mistaken idea. The dead line may come at 25 or it may be 30, 40, 60 or 70 years. It comes when we reach the point where we have no desire to do better today than we did yesterday, and do not expect to make tomorrow better than today.

In conclusion, Dr. Banks recited Joaquin Miller's poem, "Columbus," in which the discoverer of the Americas is portrayed as calling always to his first mate, who has given up hope after many days of helpless search for unknown lands, to sail on, and on, and on.

"Some of you have lost the vision," said the speaker, "and have gotten into a rut. I would that I could stir you out of your lethargy, out of the rut, to give yourself completely over to God and, like the eagle, press forward, ever onward and upward. We need to have the spirit of expectancy."

TYPHOID FEVER REDUCED IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

United States Public Health Service Shows How Results Were Secured.

Reduction in typhoid fever and improvement in sanitary conditions have followed the intensive investigations of rural communities carried on by the United States Public Health Service in co-operation with the local and state health officers, according to the annual report of the surgeon general of that service. During the past fiscal year 16,369 rural homes in eight different states were visited and many of them re-visited. In each case these homes information was obtained as to the prevalence of disease and insanitary conditions and a complete sanitary survey of the premises conducted. This was followed by reinspections to determine if remedial measures had been instituted.

In but a relatively small percentage of the cases did the persons concerned, after having their attention drawn to the danger of a particular unhygienic condition, fail to inaugurate corrective measures. Stimulus was given to the work by means of public lectures, the formation of active sanitary organizations, and the enlisting of all public spirited citizens in the campaigns for reform. Public buildings were also inspected and local authorities given expert advice in solving such sanitary problems as the disposal of excreta, the prevention of soil pollution, and the maintenance of pure water supplies.

The surveys made during the year 1914 had shown that in rural communities less than one per cent of the homes had sanitary toilets and that more than fifty per cent of the people were using water from polluted sources. This condition, according to the Public Health Service, made the rural sanitation question loom large among the matters vitally affecting the welfare of the nation. Following these studies and as a result of the interest aroused, the typhoid fever rate, an excellent indicator of the sanitary status of a community, has in some places been cut to one quarter of its previous figure. In Berkeley county, West Virginia, the cases of typhoid fever were reduced from 249 to 40 in one year. In Orange county, North Carolina, the rural sanitation campaign resulted in a reduction of the cases from 59 to 17.

The tangible results of operations in rural sanitation indicate that marked advancement in maintaining hygienic and satisfactory surroundings in country districts is possible by the application of the common principles of preventive medicine. Insanitary conditions exist largely because they are not known to be such. Actual demonstrations of their harmfulness, together with definite recommendations for their correction, remain one of the most gratifying and successful methods for instituting reforms and has been, in the experience of the Public Health Service, invariably accompanied by definite and measureable results.

POLICE HAVE EASY DAY

Wilmington Had Quiet Sunday and Minions of Law Enjoy Life.

There were rumors on the streets last night that officers were going to make various and sundry raids in the northern part of the city, commonly known in local parlance as Brooklyn, but "nothing doing" was the report from police headquarters. Indeed it seemed to be a dull day for evil doers for not a single arrest was recorded on the police blotter.

Whether the convening of Superior Court this morning had anything to do with the unwonted quietness could not be ascertained but this may have been the case. There were only three arrests by the police on Saturday and two of these were for vagrancy, the other being for larceny.

PERSONALS.

—State Senator Rivers D. Johnson, of Warsaw, is a guest at The Orton.

—Mr. J. J. Barden, Jr., of Warsaw, was registered at The Orton last night.

—Mr. R. H. McDuffie, of Asheville, was a guest at The Orton yesterday.

—Messrs. W. P. Whitaker and H. H. Hines, of Warsaw, are guests at The Orton.

—Mr. G. E. Butler, of Greensboro, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

—N. E. Sprowl, Esq., of Rocky Mount, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

—Solicitor Homer L. Lyon, who is here to attend Superior Court, is a guest at The Orton.

—Mr. Joseph R. Ross, of Charlotte, was a visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at The Orton.

—Mr. J. A. Parham, night editor of The Morning Star, was called to Lumberton yesterday on account of the serious illness of his father.

—The Men's Brotherhood of Immanuel Presbyterian church will present a "mystery" play at Immanual hall, corner Front and Queen streets, tonight at 8 o'clock. An enjoyable entertainment is promised. There will be a small charge for admission and the public is invited.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee arrived last night at 9:30 o'clock from New York and will sail this afternoon for Georgetown.

How Two Men Cured LaGrippe

"Last winter I suffered with a terrible cold and a case of la grippe," writes E. C. Rhodes of Middleton, Ga. "When getting well of la grippe I still had a hacking cough and for several months could get no relief. Finally I began taking Foley's Honey and Tar and soon I was well of both cough and cold and it never returned."

F. G. Prevo, Bedford, Ind., writes: 'After having an attack of la grippe it left me with a severe cough and I tried everything. I lost in weight and got so thin it looked as though I would never get well. I tried Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and two bottles cured me. I am now well and back to normal weight."

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is a healing family remedy, and seldom fails to relieve coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, raw and inflamed throat, tight and sore chest, irritated tickling throat and bronchial coughs.

R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

AMERICA WILL FACE FOREIGN AGGRESSION

No Matter Which Side Wins, Says Hudson Maxim.

Says European Nations Will Have Several Millions of War-Tried Veterans—Speaks For Greater Army and Navy.

New Hanover, Conn., Jan. 16.—Danger of foreign aggression wil confront the United States after the European war is over, no matter which side wins, Hudson Maxim, member of the Naval Advisory Board, declared in an address before the Chamber of Commerce here. He made an appeal for a larger army and navy, declaring that any of the great foreign nations now at war would "have available several million war-tried veterans for a trial at arms with us."

"When the great war is over, whichever side wins, there will be sure to arise between the winners and ourselves serious complications to be adjusted," Mr. Maxim said. "Either Germany or England would have a navy far superior to our own, consequently, could not successfully be opposed by our navy. Our enemy would be able to land upon our shores at least a quarter million men inside of a month, and after that continually bring reinforcements at the rate of 250,000 a month, if they should happen to be required. Our little, poorly-equipped army would not be able to offer resistance enough to make a ripple in the line of the enemy's advance. Our army would be just about one good day's killing."

If the enemy landed at either New York or Boston, the speaker said, they would be able in two weeks to capture the area in which the great arsenals, navy yards and munition factories of the country are situated. Continuing, he said:

"There are two ways that are proposed for our salvation. The way that our army and navy men propose, and the way that every American who has made a scientific study of the subject of national defense proposes, is adequately to prepare ourselves with a navy big enough and powerful enough successfully to stand against any other navy in the world, and an army big enough, and provided with guns and ammunition enough, to save the country from the horror of defeat.

"Adequate preparation made in time of peace not only insures the safety of the country if war should come, but also it equally insure against the coming of war. History has taught no surer lesson than that wealth and defenselessness form an enticement posted on the wall of every home for an avaricious enemy to break and enter."

SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE ANNOUNCED TOO SOON

Berlin Thinks Negotiation May Be Pending For Some Time Yet.

Berlin, (via London), Jan. 16.—The German foreign offive believes that settlement of the SHRDLU PUNPNU that any announcements regarding final settlement of the Lusitania case is slightly premature. No report to this effect has yet been received from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington.

On the contrary, it is inferred here that negotiations are still pending, but there is not the slightest doubt expressed that a settlement will be reached and in the immediate future.

The Mediterranean problem is regarded here as absolutely settled the German government as has already been stated in dispatches, regarding that their submarines in this and other areas that have not been proclaimed, as war zone, are operating under all the recognized rules of "cruiser warfare," the submarines differing from regular cruisers only in that they are traveling under water instead of upon the surface.

When the distinction between this "cruiser warfare" and the refusal operations in the war zone around the British Isles is comprehended in Germany, it is thought that this settlement of the Mediterranean problem will be welcomed and appreciated by all parties.

KILLS SISTER-IN-LAW AND SON, THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Cause For Action of Knoxville Hotel Clerk Not Yet Known.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Horace Jones, 46 years old, a hotel clerk of this city shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. John A. Jones, 43, and her son, Walter, 21, at their home near Concord today and later committed suicide by cutting his throat. The cause of the shooting has not been established by the police. Jones went to his brother's home, members of the family said, to see his wife, who was a guest there. Soon after his arrival he seized a shot gun and killed Mrs. Jones and then attacked Walter Jones, who fell mortally wounded three hundred yards from the house.

PEANUT FACTORY BURNED

Flames Destroy Lummis Plant at Suffolk, Va.—Loss $60,000 to $70,000

Suffolk, Va., Jan. 16.—Fire last night destroyed the Lummis peanut factory, a four-story brick tructure and one of the largest and oldest plants of its kind in the city. The loss is estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000.

The plant was located between the Norfolk and Southern and Southern Railway tracks and the building was regarded as one of the best constructed in the city.

The Lummis factory was owned principally by the Lummis people of Philadelphia. C. F. Taylor, of Suffolk, is the president of the company.

TO SUCCEED JUSTICE LAMAR

President Will Devote Much Time to Delegations This Week.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Wilson will devote much time this week to hearing delegations who will propose candidates for the Supreme court vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar. So far he has given little thought to the subject and callers have received the impression that it may be several weeks before he makes an appointment.

Governor Stuart, of Virginia, will see him tomorrow to endorse Representative A. J. Montague, of Virginia, who already has received strong support.

NEW JAP WARSHIP TO MOUNT 14-INCH GUNS

Naval Building Programme is Announced for 1916.

One Superdreadnaught and Two Cruisers Included in Programme—Twelve 14-Inch Guns Preferred to Six 15-Inch.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Tokio, Dec. 31. — One super-dreadnaught, two cruisers, one destroyer, three submarines and two special service ships constitute the program of naval building for Japan for the coming year. Admiral Kato, minister for marine, explained the naval expanison project before the budget committee of the Diet yesterday in response to an interpellation. The battleship will be about the same type as the Fuso and Yamashiro, which was recently launched, and will carry twelve 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns. The two cruisers will have a speed of 28 knots. They will probably be in the nature of light scout ships. Their armament has not yet been decided. The submarines will have a displacement of seven hundred tons each, a speed of 18 knots on the surface and 10 knots in the water, and will carry one gun.

Admiral Kato expressed the opinion that the war in Europe would not necessitate any considerable alteration in the naval armament of the great powers. He fully recognized, he said, the effectiveness of aircraft and submarines as weapons of offense as demonstrated in the present war, but he believed that these facts hardly affected the position of the battleship as an engine of war. If the Kaiser's warships dared not venture from their own sheltered waters, it was because of the powerful British squadrons awaiting them outside. The absence of any great naval engagement in Europe must be ascribed to the very great difference between the British and German navies. As for submarines, however actively they might work, their activities were confined within certain limits and they could hardly be expected to place the great battleships hors de combat. The minister said that equipment was now being provided on ships against air attacks. He was confident that the dreadnought remained the basic unit of great navies. The admiral further said that in deciding the armaments for new battleships the naval authorities preferred the twelve 14-inch guns principle to the eight 15-inch of the British and German navies, because they deemed the former more advantageous than the latter from the viewpoint of naval tactics.

Furthermore, the authorities believed that there would occur no change in the shape and size of warships and naval guns in the near future. The minister's remarks brought out the fact that Japan's eventual programme includes the establishment of a first line fleet of eight battleships and eight great battle cruisers.

Admiral Kato was asked particularly by K. Kobayashi, a member of the committee, as to the comparative strength of the Japanese navy and of those of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The member also wanted to know whether the naval authorities were confident of victory in case of war—for instance, in case of war with the United States. He asked what plan the navy had in case the United States attacked Japan with her naval strength twice that of the Japanese navy. To this Admiral Kato replied that figures do not always decide the issue of a battle. He is quoted as having added: "If the American navy invades Japan we have only to encounter it with the best tactics and art of warfare, to the last vessel and last man, meanwhile relying on the dignity of the august Emperor and the strong support of a sixty millions nation. This is the decision of our navy in such an eventuality."

Simultaneous with the opening of the Diet has come a sweeping change in the personnel of the navy. Especially noteworthy is the appointment of Vice-Admiral Yashiro, ex-minister of the navy, to be commander-in-chief of the second squadron. Vice Admiral Nawa, as commander in chief of Maizuru naval station; Vice Admiral Murakami as commander in chief of the third squadron; Vice Admiral Yamaya, who commanded the Japanese squadron to the southern isles during the war operations last year, as vice chief of the naval board of command; and the transfer of Vice Admiral Takarabe from commandership of the third squadron to the command of the secondary naval station at Port Arthur.

Since resigning as minister of marine, Vice Admiral Yashiro, who won the applause of the public as leader of the navy cleansing in connection with the naval scandal of last year, has been leading a secluded life in a suburb of Kioto, devoting himself to the study of Buddhistic philosophy. His appointment to the new post together with his restoration to active service, has attracted much approval.

The changes are generally regarded in Tokio as indicating a commencement of waning of the influence of men of Satsuma extraction. The great leaders in the navy have always come from Satsuma province, hence the navy power had come to be known as Satsuma.

New York, Jan. 16.—The question of the amateur status of former golf and tennis champions, who have announced their intention of opening sporting goods stores in their home cities is likely to develop nto a thorn in the flesh of the governing bodies of these sports. Matters would be simplified if they were through with active competition as amateurs but such is not the case. McLoughlin and Bundy expect to play in sectional and national tennis tournaments during the coming season and the same holds good of Francis Ouimet in golf.

Bad Cough? Feverish? Grippy?

These Ailments Weaken Your System. Your Body Then Needs the Help of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Colds are annoying. They interfere with our duties. In our weakened condition they may end in a spell of sickness or even more serious ailments. Fear, however, should be overcome, for in Dr. King's New Discovery you have an effective remedy. Dr. King's New Discovery contains the ingredients which fight cold germs, which soothe your cough, healing the irritated and inflamed mucous membranes. Just as soon as you start taking Dr. King's New Discovery your recovery is assured. Without assistance your weakened system tries in vain to throw off these cold germs. Your system cries for help and Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy needed. Get a bottle to-day. Take at once. You will feel much better to-morrow. All druggists.

HAVEN'T YOU A HOBBY?

Most Folks Have. Ours is a "Super-Efficient, Quick-as-a-Wink Delivery System. Thirty-Six Years in the Drug Business has taught us that when YOU Want Medicine You WANT IT QUICK.

THREE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS attend to your prescription and drug wants. THINK IT OVER.

N. B.—We have a few Roman Hyacinth and Freesia Bulbs left at Reduced Prices. Better order yours Today.

Hardin's Pharmacy

ESTABLISHED 1880.

128 SO. FRONT ST. 'PHONE 35.

Buy at Home

Following out the "Rotary" idea, Mr. Moore and his committee insist that the money that stays in Wilmington is the only money that really helps build the city. That being the case, patronize the

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

The Only Oil Company in the City Whose Money Remains in Wilmington.

REXALL GRIPPE PILLS

Recommended by us as a remedy for La Grippe, to allay the Irritation, Headache, General Depression and Fever Associated with Influenzal colds. Price 25 cents per bottle of thirty. Sold only at

The Rexall Store

ELVINGTON & MINTZ

A VISIT TO OUR PLACE

WILL GIVE YOU AN APPETITE THE BEST OF FRESH MEATS, FANCY FRUITS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.

DAVIS & HINTZ
FRONT STREET MARKET.

Vinol

CREATES STRENGTH FOR FEEBLE OLD PEOPLE

Aged War Veteran Finds Health in Vinol

Steubenville, Ohio—"I am 77 years old, and for 35 years have worked on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Also a Civil War veteran. I suffered from a general nervous breakdown and would have such weak, dizzy spells I would have to go to bed for a day at a time. When visiting friends in Bradford, Ohio, an old doctor recommended that I try Vinol. That very day I bought a bottle and continued to take it regularly. It has done me a world of good, built me up so I feel stronger in every way, and have gone back to work again and I want to recommend Vinol to any old comrade or aged person who needs strength for it is a grand medicine."—W. H. BOWERS, Steubenville, Ohio.

The reason Vinol is so beneficial to old people is because it contains the very elements needed to replace declining strength with renewed vigor, viz.: the medicinal elements of fresh cod livers, without oil, peptonate of iron, beef peptone and a mild tonic wine.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist.

AT THE LEADING DRUG STORE WHEREVER THIS PAPER CIRCULATES—LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Just before Christmas this bank distributed to patrons of our Christmas Saving Fund about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

This method of saving for Christmas has become so popular that the entire edition of 1916 was sold out within a few days after the opening and many of our good friends desiring to open these accounts were unable to do so.

To these we suggest that practically the same result may be attained by opening accounts in our Regular Savings Department and making weekly deposits. We shall be pleased to open such accounts.

We heartily appreciate the liberal patronage our Christmas Savings Fund has received and thank our many friends for their support, which has enabled us to make this NEW METHOD OF SAVING a Tremendous Success.

It is the purpose of this bank to help people save money, and to encourage them in their efforts to get ahead.

We Invite Accounts.

Small deposits are cheerfully received—we want them because they usually grow into big accounts.

Right now, at the beginning of the New Year, is the time to start and make 1916 the biggest, best and happiest year of your life.

Begin to Boost yourself this year.

A Bank Account will do it.

Home Savings Bank

Front and Chestnut Streets

Wire Fencing, Wire Nails, Barbwire Fencing
Plain and Black Wire---All Sizes

We are now receiving Three (3) Carloads of the Above Wire Products. Can't say when we will be able to get any more. Question of getting goods now, not a price.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

PURCELL BUILDING WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE IRON MEN

THE "IRON MEN" WISH ALL THEIR FRIENDS A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR—1916. LET US HELP YOU TO MAKE IT ONE.

BEST PRICES ON IRON STEEL AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

ORANGE AND WATER STS. "THE IRON MEN"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS DULL DURING WEEK

Impeded by Continued Liquidation and Mexican Outbreak—However, Outlook is Satisfactory.

New York, Jan. 16.—This week two developments have contributed to impede Stock Exchange activities. First, continued liquidation in the fancy industrials, and, second, the somewhat ominous outbreak in Mexico. The latter it must be admitted contains rather serious possibilities owing to the difficulty which Carranza may have in suppressing the insurrectionary tendencies in Mexico. It is to be hoped that occasion for American intervention will be avoided, and at this writing there is no occasion for serious excitement. The fact of the trouble with Mexico may stimulate the preparedness movement and might provoke undesirable agitation at Washington. But Congress thus far this session has been remarkable conservative, and there has wisely been little or no disposition to embarrass the administration in its foreign policies, which have been full of pitfalls and dangerous possibilities.

President Wilson, ably seconded by Secretary Lansing, has so far succeeded in keeping the country out of trouble with either Mexico or any of the European belligerents. He has been notably fortunate in securing satisfaction from Germany and Austria for the loss of American lives; also in securing a modification of submarine warfare in behalf of humanity at large. He has also induced Great Britain to modify her orders-in-council on several occasions when these pressed too hard upon American interests. All things considered, it is gratifying that in spite of the intense and critical strain imposed upon our foreign relations, we have thus far escaped serious complications. Up to date the policy of Congress seems to have been one of masterly inactivity; discussion rather than action having been the order of the day. An immense number of bills have been introduced, but few have passed. The presidential campaign may be said to have already begun, which explains the deposition to do nothing likely to prove detrimental to party success. Preparedness and revenue are the only problems which bring out any really earnest discussion, and the most interesting fact in this direction is the fear of both parties concerning the consequences of increased taxation. Texas, Federal, state and municipal, have already risen to burdensome heights, and are proving one of the principal items in the increased cost of living and public discontent; since it is gradually dawning upon the public mind that taxes inevitably scatter themselves until they finally reach the consumer, who really pays, though unconscious of the fact. Railroads and real estate can be taxed to the utmost and the former usually manage to ultimately place the burden upon the shipper, while the lanlord passes it on to his tenants, and thus the consumer pays either in increased freight rates, rents or higher prices for food, clothing, etc.

No danger is more real in the United States at present than that of ill-advised expansion in business. The sudden and extraordinary profits realized by many industrials is producing a kind of intoxication which might lead to all sorts of ill-advised business ventures. We have been passing through a period of inflation in security and commodity values, and this is being followed as usual by too rapid expansion in new projects of various kinds. Such of this development as is based upon our agricultural prosperity and growth of population or new foreign trade opportunities is legitimate and deserving of encouragement, but that portion which is dependent upon exaggerated profits on war orders is necessarily ephemeral and unstable and should be emphatically discouraged. It is true that the majority of these war contracts have been made with such liberal margins as to leave many of these concerns in good financial and physical condition, even if peace were quickly restored and an end reached of munition orders. It is not, however, the original owners of these stocks which are likely to suffer, but the inexperienced buyers who in feverish haste paid ridiculously enhanced prices for this class of securities. The banks have been discriminating sharply against such collateral, and this fact as well as the caution inspired by bankers and conservative commission houses, has probably effectually saved the country from a disastrous speculation in these securities, whose product after all is destructive and of relatively small value when compared with the industrial output of the United States as a whole. Some of our industrial leaders, as well as prominent bankers, have been circulating words of warning with the idea of preventing unwise expansion or overspeculation. The head of the great steel corporation attracted much atention by his undisguised words of cautin, inspired largely by the independent steel companies having recently made preparation for 2,700,000 tons of new capacity for steel ingots and the United States Steel Corporation for an increase of 1,500,000 tons, or a total of 4,200,000 tons new capacity. The importance of this increase will be realized when it is reralled that the total output a year ago was about 25,000,000 tons, and has now risen to nearly 40,000,000 tons; so that present plans will result in nearly doubling our output for steel ingots since the beginning of 1915, when, of course, production was at about the maximum owing to the depression induced by the war. Our steel manufacturers are now agitating for a change of the tariff to prevent foreign dumping. Though now ranking as the first nation in steel production, we only ranked about third as an exported before the war. When the war is over Great Britain will undoubtedly cake great strides in this direction. So also will the United States. Our fear of German dumping is probably greater than necessary. Costs of production in Germany will remain comparatively high because of heavy taxes, inflated war prices, general scarcity of skilled labor, the suspension of export bounties and the fact that Germany will for some time to come be seriously crippled in her foreign trade. It is one of the boasts of American manufacturers that American methods, especially in the steel trade, are more efficient than those of any other nation. This alone should give us a large element of protection and make less necessary the revival of tariff agitation, which will certainly inject much uncertainty into business affairs. Besides it is too soon to change tariff or revenue legislation until conditions are more settled on a peace basis.

Outside of the conditions just referred to, the outlook for the stock market is satisfactory. Trade throughout the country is fairly active and profitable. The railroads are taxed to the utmost with the eastward rush of traffic, the great bulk of which is on domestic and not foreign account. Good traffic reports are to be expected for some time to come, the basis of this having been the rich harvest and a general revival of domestic prosperity in which the railroads must share. Our foreign trade at the same time continues phenomenally activé because of heavy exports of food products and war munitions. Confidence has been further restored by sterling exchange which has shown a continued rising tendency owing to successful operation of the new schemes designed to finance trade between the Allies and th United States. Foreign securities ar coming here in liberal quantities in payment of foreign debts, and have thus far been absorbed with remarkable readiness by American buyers. Money continues easy and abundant to good buyers, although the banks have been prudently discriminating against highly inflated collateral. Heavy foreign liquidation and the warning against fancy industrials has induced some reaction in the local market, which might be carried still further in case of unfavorable developments with Mexico. Aside from the factors just mentioned, however, the general financial situation is sound and this market would undoubtedly respond very promptly to favorable news. HENRY CLEWS.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF STOCKS

Trading in Securities Was Attended by Irregular Movement—Specialties Were Most Affected.

New York, Jan. 16.—Trading in securities during the week was attended by a series of highly irregular movements in which specialties suffered substantial declines and recoveries. The early period was marked by very general selling of munition shares, some of these stocks falling to levels which effaced fully half of last Autumn's meteoric gains.

Further uneasiness was provoked by the ominous features of the Mexican situation. Stocks with connections in that country broke sharply, but made partial recovery later on Washington's attitude of non-intervention. A very large proportion of the week's operations was of the usual professional character, that fatcion taking the short or selling side of the account, on the theory that the market was due for a reaction.

Extensive covering by that same element contributed largely to the readjustment of quoted values that marked the dealings of the last two days.

Further discussion of industrial and commercial conditions, predicted in part upon the general statement issued by Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, nullified to a great extent by the steel corporations December tonnage statement, and an increasing belief in the early resumption of dividends on steel common.

Metal markets lost naught of their recent extraordinary strength copper being in further demand at 24 cents and even better. Silver and the baser metals kept pace with this movement and oil shares rose as a result of the continquer inquiry for that products. A merger of some of the largest oil producing companies operating in California and Mexico was virtually consummated. Railroads issued reports showing large gains in gross returns for the first week of the new year, and December net earnings, soon to be issued, are expected to prove even more favorable than those of the preceding month.

There was some additional re-adjustment of the international credit situation, exchange on Germany recovering in marked manner from its recent heaviness, while lires or Italian rates fell to lower records, and sterling and francs were variable. The European situation, so far as it affects Washington appeared to be one of greater ease.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Market Last Week Moved in Narrow Range—Close at Net Decline.

New Orleans, Jan. 16.—The cotton market here was a narrow affair last week, the active months ranging over only 18 to 24 points. The close was at a net decline of 2 to 13 points, compared with the close of the previous week.

Developments of importance with and against the market about balanced, since neither bulls nor bears made any show of aggressiveness. On the opening of the week, the census bureau report on ginning of 20,643,783 bales ginned up to the first of January were larger than expected but it resulted in little selling, since it was generally accepted that the report pointed to a crop of less than 12,000,000 bales.

At the end of the week another census bureau report showing a linter production of 532,552 bales up to January 1, compared to 462,073 a year ago, was considered bearish But bearish endeavor was restricted by the bullish showing of weekly statistics, mill takings and exports being larger than expected while the visibl esupply showed a decrease for the week of 74,452 bales against an increase the same week last year of 176,988.

The bullish element this week looks for favorable developments in the export situation being encouraged by the fact that total foreign shipments from all United States ports last week were 159,156 bales. This was looked upon as a very large movement when freight rates were considered, charges being $15 a bale for several European ports.

Last week the official figures on consumption by American mills put the total for December at 554,725 bales against 450,369 the same month a year ago. It is considered these figures reflect very prosperous conditions among manufacturers which will result in bullish reports from mill centers in the near future.

Bears, on the other hand, predict increased pressure to sell spots as the time for new crops preparations draws near and also think that continued scarcity of tonnage will be felt as an unfavorable influence of importance.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 16. — Spanish: Farmers' stock—Market, steady.

First quality, $1.05 per bu.; green and dirty, 60c. to 75c. per bu.

Virginias, Farmers' stock — Market, quiet.

Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3½c. per lb.; Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Shelling stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c. per lb.

COTTON GINNED BY COUNTIES

Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Announces Report for State of North Carolina.

Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announces the preliminary report of cotton ginned by counties in North Carolina for the crops of 1915 and 1914. The report for the State was made public January 10. (Quantities are in running bales, counting round as half bales, linters not being included.)

County:	1915	1914
Alexander	1,283	1,609
Anson	22,675	23,110
Beaufort	8,051	10,478
Bertie	9,370	10,501
Bladen	7,503	9,974
Cabarrus	11,538	11,972
Camden	2,575	4,166
Catawba	5,984	8,403
Chatham	6,243	7,162
Chowan	3,526	5,139
Cleveland	20,621	22,836
Columbus	7,689	10,361
Craven	5,602	8,631
Cumberland	15,757	23,155
Davidson	1,552	1,490
Davie	1,446	1,253
Duplin	9,604	11,077
Durham	540	814
Edgecombe	24,680	24,267
Franklin	11,599	12,710
Gatson	8,971	8,340
Gates	3,446	5,002
Greene	10,689	8,713
Halifax	24,884	27,809
Harnett	16,108	22,632
Hertford	3,125	4,584
Hoke	11,003	14,607
Iredell	9,086	9,615
Johnston	35,415	46,681
Jones	5,587	6,542
Lee	5,461	7,131
Lenoir	11,059	11,865
Lincoln	5,470	7,635
Martin	8,475	8,311
Mecklenburg	24,464	22,163
Montgomery	4,169	4,799
Moore	2,782	3,644
Nash	23,331	24,470
Northampton	13,115	16,387
Onslow	4,966	5,287
Orange	976	984
Pamlico	5,250	6,138
Pasquotank	3,689	6,410
Perquimans	5,719	7,870
Pitt	23,230	19,235
Polk	1,215	1,396
Richmond	13,604	15,996
Robeson	46,348	63,197
Rowan	6,507	7,690
Rutherford	8,679	11,122
Sampson	20,529	24,490
Scotland	25,774	32,009
Stanly	7,812	8,352
Union	26,002	26,601
Vance	2,941	3,371
Wake	21,130	26,003
Warren	8,788	10,175
Washington	2,482	3,442
Wayne	26,775	32,424
Wilson	21,552	23,887
All other	7,241	9,966
Total	696,111	814,664

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,239 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Keil (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Jan. 15 by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Nominal.

ROSIN—Nominal.

TAR—$2.10-3½.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—$3.75, $3.75, $3.50.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 43½c. Rosin, $3.05. Tar, $1.80. Crude turpentine, $3.00, $3.00, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .....(—)
Rosin .....(—)
Tar 161
Crude Turpentine 3

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 6 casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, 169 barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—11¾. Quotations same day last year, 7¾.

Receipts—879 bales; same day last year, 1,391 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 140,547 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 115,013 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 16.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 50c. to 55c. per bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—80c to 90c.

CORN—$1.75 per sack.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 9@10c. per pound.

SHEEP—Gross: Old sheep, 3@4c.; lambs, 3@5c. lb.

WOOL—Burry, 19 to 28c.; black wool, 17 to 20c; first class white wool, 27c.

HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c.; dry flint, 17@20c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 22c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c.; spring, 30c to 35c. head. Geese, 55c. to 60c. per head. Ducks, 35c. to 90c. owing to quality. Turkeys, 15c to 18c. lb., alive; 20c to 22c., dressed.

EGGS—25c. doz.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 16.—North Carolina Peanuts—New crop, market firm Fancy hand-picked, 84c.; No. 1, machine picked, 77c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts—New crop, steady. Jumbos, 66c.; fancy hand-picked, 55c.; No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—New crop firm; No. 1, small, machine-picked, $1.00. Jumbos, 90c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

This photograph shows the commission of scientists named by President Wilson to study the slides in the Panama Canal on the first visit to the scene in charge of General Goethals. Since the photograph was taken the first large ship has gone through.

THE WEATHER

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 17, 1916.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours enging at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 37 degrees; at 8 P. M., 49 degrees; maximum, 56 degrees; minimum, 35 degrees; mean, 34 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .32 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, .52 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 8 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Rain on the coast, rain or snow interior Monday, much colder with a cold wave at night. Tuesday fair, continued cold.

The Port Calendar, January 17, 1916.

Sun rises .....7:17 A. M.
Sun sets .....5:28 P. M.
Day's length .....10 hrs. 11 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A. M.	P. M.	Low water. A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington	7:50	8:06	2:35	3:16
Southport	5:57	6:05	12:17	11:53
Masonboro Inl	5:46	5:54	11:57	11:22

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS
January 16, 1916.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 p.m.
Abilene	cldy	20	—	.0
Asheville	rain	44	32	.0
Atlanta	cldy	44	34	.20
Augusta	rain	58	36	.08
Baltimore	snow	38	—	.0
Birmingh	cldy	48	46	.52
Boston	cldy	36	—	.0
Charleston	cldy	58	40	.28
Charlotte	cldy	50	28	.08
Chicago	clear	2	—	.0
Galveston	rain	68	62	.12
Jacksonv.	cldy	74	60	.0
Memphis	snow	32	—	.52
Mobile	rain	66	56	1.04
Montgom'y	cldy	60	46	.30
New Orl.	rain	68	54	1.12
New York	cldy	34	—	.0
Oklahoma	cldy	16	—	.0
Palestine	cldy	40	40	.0
Pittsburg	snow	32	—	.10
Raleigh	rain	48	28	.66
Savannah	cldy	70	46	.08
Shreveport	cldy	42	—	.0
St. Louis	cldy	12	—	.0
Washing'n	rain	38	—	.0

SOUTHPORT BUILDING AND LOAN HAS FAVORABLE YEAR

Wireless Station Being Equipped—Another "Get-Together" Meeting.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the Southport Building & Loan Association was held Friday night, the 14th. Reports for the year were most satisfactory, the earnings being good with no losses. The amount of loans were about $38,000. There are at present nine series running. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. C. Guthrie; vice president, S. B. Northrup; secretary and treasurer, D. I. Watson.

Spring plowing has begun in this vicinity. Truck and early lettuce is showing well.

A few sea-trout are to be seen on the local market, while there are the up the creek mullets in the greater supply of any other kind of fish being caught here just now. Clams are being shipped to Northern markets.

A wireless station is being equipped in the Loughlin building, the masts being erected on the top, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Rappiyea, who will also be operator. The apparatus for the station is expected any day, and will be at once installed. Commercial messages, messages concerning shipping, or messages of any personal business will be taken or sent.

In the get-together proposition of all interests in Brunswick county, under the auspices of the Commercial Association, there is to be another meeting held here, at which Mr. C. A. Maull, advertising agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, has very kindly tendered his services to make an address upon development of the resources of Brunswick county this offer having been accepted by the association, and Monday night, February 7, made the date for the meeting at the court house. It is expected that there will be a large gathering to hear Mr. Maull.

DRY GOODS REVIEW

Market Strong in Cotton Goods With the Demand Full.

New York, Jan. 16.—Cotton goods markets are strong with the demand full. Domestics are advancing, both in bleached and brown goods. Prints have been placed at value on a basis of six cents for Standards. Tickings are up 1-2 cents a yard, and staple ginghams are held firm on a basis of 7 cents, 1-4 cent a yard up. The demand for fine and fancy cottons, wash fabrics of all kinds, and for goods from the mills, is very strong and prices are rising. Cotton duck is in steady demand for export and home uhe. Lines of cotton blankets are being sold in restricted quantities for future deliveries to cost not more than the basis of 1914 fall season. Many lines of dark colored napped fabrics in light weights will not be offered for the fall season, owing to the scarcity and high prices of dyestuffs. The retail trade continues good and jobbers who are now in the markets in large numbers are very confident of an unusual spring distriction. The movement of merchandise continues full, limited only by difficulties in transportation. Knit goods are active both in underwear and hosiery lines. Cotton yarns are firm and active, some prices being near the top levels of recent years, especially in combed numbers. Quotations are as follows: Printcloths 28 inch 64x64s, 3 3-4 cents, 64x60, 3 5-8, 28 1-2 inch 64x64s, 4 7-8 cents and 5 cents, brown sheeting, Southern standards, 8 1-4 to 8 1-2, denims, 9 ounce 15 1-2 nominal, tickings, 8 ounce 14 cents, prints, six cents at value, staple ginghams, 7 cents, dress ginghams 9 1-4 cents.

METHODIST WOMEN TO MEET

Two Hundred Expect to Attend Missionary Conference at Kinston.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 16.—Two hundred women of the eastern part of the state have announced the intention of attending the Woman's Missionary conference of the Methodist church to be held in Queen Street church here next week. The first session will be held on Wednesday and the last on Sunday night or Monday. The entertainment committee is soliciting accommodations additional to what was first asked for. Mrs. R. B. John, of Smithfield, president, will preside over the sessions. Other officers of the conference to be present are: Miss Lillie Duke, of Druham, first vice-president; Mrs. N. H. D. Wilson, of Goldsboro, second vice-president; Mrs. Harvey Boney, of Rose Hill, superintendent of study and publicity; Mrs. W. H. Speight, of Raleigh, superintendent of social service; Mrs. Ida F. Wilkins, of Weldon, superintendent of supplies; Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, of Maxton, corresponding secretary; Miss May Edla Smith, of Gatesville, recording secretary and Mrs. N. E. Edgerton, of Selma, treasurer.

WOULD CONNECT TWO MORE RAILROADS WITH KINSTON

Movement Being Considered to Extend D. & S. and East Carolina Lines.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 16.—Local business men are considering a movement which would aim at connecting the Dover & Southbound and East Carolina Railroads with this city. Should the chamber of commerce accept the idea with favor agitation will be started to induce the owners to build the connecting links. The Dover & Southbound now connects with the Norfolk Southern at Dover. There is a private line running almost parallel with the D. & S. for a distance, and it is proposed to build a lateral link some four or five miles in length to form a junction with the former at a point north of Comfort. Richlands, Comfort and the sections of Jones county surrounding those towns would be put into direct commercial communication with Kinston. The East Carolina now has its terminus at Farmville. By continuing it a distance of eight or 10 miles to Grainger, on the Atlantic Coast Line, a much more direct route to the north than is now enjoyed by the local traveling public would be had. The two connections would give Kinston, which is rapidly becoming the railroad center of this part of the State, six lines in as many directions. A road under construction to the south would bring the total number up to seven.

MAYSVILLE AUDIENCE PLEASED

Musical Recital Given Under Direction of School Faculty.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Maysville, N. C., Jan. 16. — Under the direction of Miss Lucy Willis, the efficient music teacher, and Prof. W. A. Ingraham, principal of the school heer, a delightful musical recital was enjoyed by the people of this community Friday night., A feature of the programme was a chorus by a score of Miss Willis' pupils. Many of the school children rendered solos. Following the musical programme, a play was presented, after which there was an hour of social pleasure. The audience was geratly pleased with the entertainment.

Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South!

BULLETIN OF EXCURSION FARES IN EFFECT FROM WILMINGTON:

MEMPHIS, TENN $29.55
On sale Jan. 15 and 16, limited returning Jan. 25.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
(Account Gasparilla Carnival.)
Tickets on sale Feb. 3 to 8, inclusive, limited returning Feb. 21, but may be extended to March 8 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
(Account Mardi Gras Celebration.)
Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, limited returning March 17, but may be extended to April 3 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

For schedules, reservations and any further information,

'PHONE 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South.
Bulletin of Round-Trip Fares in Effect from Wilmington.

MEMPHIS, TENN $29.55
On sale January 15th and 16th; limited returning Midnight, January 25th.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 3rd to 8th, Inc., limited returning Midnight, February 21st. Limit extended to March 8th by payment $1.00. Tickets good for Stop-Over.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 28th to March 6th. Limited returning Midnight, March 17th Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop-over

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

For further information, call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel Building.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Weekly Sailings Between
BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, GEORGETOWN and CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sailings form Baltimore every Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Lowest through rates to and from Interior, Eastern and Western points furnished upon application.

Through bills lading issued.

J. LAMBLE DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street 'Phone 482.

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

Three Shares 7 per cent PREFERRED STOCK in OCONEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, of WESTMINSTER, S. C., at an attractive figure. Price quoted on request.

BID WANTED

We want a bid on TEN SHARES STOCK IN CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, of RALEIGH, N. C. BID QUICK. The longest pole gets the persimmon.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Dec. 27, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES.	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 61. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until five A. M.	No. 58. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington Parlor Car, Wilmington to Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains; also Pullman Service.	No. 49. 6:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 51. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Good train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 53. 5:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 62. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 50. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All first Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 13. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 12. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
E. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b2:06 P. M.	b1:55 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	ac1:10 P. M.	a3:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	af1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	.....	a2:25 P. M.	.....
c d2:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	b5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	a6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	f7:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
1:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS RUNNING EVERY DAY TO ATLANTA.

Lv. Wilmington .....3:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta .....6:10 A.M.

Connects in Union Depot with the "Dixie Flyer," leaving 8:15 A. M. for Chicago and St. Louis, via Chattanooga and Nashville, and with the "Southland" leaving 7:18 A. M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis, via Knoxville.

TO WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK:

Lv. Wilmington .....6:45 P. M.
Ar. Norfolk .....7:35 A. M.
Ar. Washington .....7:50 A. M.
Ar. New York .....1:40 P. M.

Broiler-Buffet service to Washington. Dining Cars thence to New York.

PARLOR CARS
Wilmington to Norfolk.

Lv. Wilmington .....7:40 A. M.
Ar. Norfolk .....5:10 P. M.

'PHONE 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

ATLANTA, GA.,
—via—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Shortest and Most Direct Route.

Leave Wilmington .....4:00 P. M.
Arrive Atlanta .....7:00 A. M.

Making connection for Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

For further information call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel.

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CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Jan. 14th
Steamship Chippewa, Friday, Jan. 21th

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Jan. 17th
Steamship Chippewa, Monday, Jan. 24th

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Chippewa, Saturday, Jan. 15
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Jan. 22

Steamship Chippewa DOES NOT carry passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective January 2nd, 1916.

No. 13.—4:00 P. M.—THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE.
Train for Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte, and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for Atlanta, Jacksonville, Savannah, and all points North, South and West.

No. 19. — 5:00 A. M. — THROUGH SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE.—Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers.
Train for Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North and West.
For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Bldg., Wilmington. 'Phone 178.
R. W. WALLACE, H. E. PLEASANTS, C. T. A. T. P. A.
Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

METHODISTS PLAN GREAT GATHERING

Wesley Federation to be Formed at Fayetteville.

EXPECT 400 DELEGATES

Delegates From All Parts of the State Will Meet Next Wednesday for Two-Day Conference—Noted Methodists Will Speak.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, Jan. 16.—When the Methodists of North Carolina gather in Fayetteville next Wednesday, January 19, it will be to accomplish something that, in the history of North Carolina Methodism, has never before been attempted. This is the formation of a federation that will cement the larger Sunday school classes of two conferences into one big, harmonious body, organized for the greatest good to the greatest number. It will be known when it comes into being as the Wesley Bible Class Federation. The people who are coming to form this body are the best and most earnest representatives of the youth, manhood and womanhood of the Methodist churches of the State. They will be presiding elders, pastors, connectional men, local preachers, superintendents, secretaries, teachers, officers and members of the organized Bible classes for men and for women, and members of intermediate classes of boys and girls who have reached the "teen" age. And there will be four hundred of them. Three hundred delegates was the mark first set; but it now looks as if there will be as many as four hundred, says M. W. Brabham, Sunday school field secretary of the North Carolina Conference.

The nearby places, situated conveniently to Fayetteville, like Lumberton, Maxton, Dunn, Smithfield, Selma, Sanford, Roseboro, Raeford Red Springs, Laurinburg, Lillington and Raleigh will send large delegations, while the places farther removed will also be well represented. It is thought that the day sessions should show a thousand people in attendance.

The railroads have reduced their rates to an excursion scale. A reduced fare is granted on the return trip provided that as many as two hundred delegates make the trip to Fayetteville by rail. That there will be this many there is no room for doubt.

The federation meeting will cover two days—the nineteenth and twentieth. The first session will begin at half-past one Wednesday afternoon and the last will close Thursday night. These two days will be filled with a carefully thought out programme. In it appear men and women who have made a national reputation in this kind of work and some others who have labored long and acceptably. They have, each one, been chosen because of their particular knowledge of some particular phase of Sunday school work.

Some of the Experts to Speak.

The list of speakers who will talk to the federation is headed by Bishop John C. Kilgo, of Charlotte. If there is one churchman in the South who is always certain to be listened to by his auditors, it is Bishop Kilgo. His sermon to the young ministers at the recent conference in Wilmington created a genuine stir; and his remarks to the young men of the Wesley Bible classes should be even more interesting. Bishop Kilgo will open the convention.

Dr. Charles D. Bulla, of Nashville, Tenn., who appears several times on the programme and will be a dominant figure of the convention, is superintendent of the Wesley Bible class department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is corresponding secretary of the general Sunday school board. He is a prominent member of the denominational Sunday School Council of North America and a member of the programme committee of that body. He is also a member of the committee which selects and recommends the reading courses for organized Bible classes in Aerica.

Doctor Bulla was for some years editor of the Baltimore Methodist, the official organ of the Baltimore Conference, and has filled a number of the most important pulpits of his conference. Because of his remarkable work at Alexandria, Va., and elsewhere, when the General Conference came to organize the Wesley Bible class department of the Methodist church, in 1910, he was selected as superintendent of this department, and has made a remarkable record during his incumbency.

A Woman Who Teaches 500 Men.

Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, of Corinth, Miss., is said to have few equals as a Sunday school speaker and teacher. She is the daughter of a Confederate general and her father led the first regiment out of Mississippi to take part in the War Between the States. Miss Kilpatrick has the distinction of teaching the largest men's Bible class in Southern Methodism. In a town of seven or eight thousand people she has built up and teaches a class of 500 men, perhaps the most remarkable class in the South.

There are some features of peculiar interest in the Bible class Miss Kilpatrick teaches in Corinth. It began with eight members and now includes about 500. There are 50 Confederate veterans in the class. The class, it is said, is a great fraternity, which protects its members in business. If one of its members suffers sudden business reverses such as to imperil his business, the class gets together and help him through the perilous period.

Miss Kilpatrick was for a time Sunday school field secretary of the North Mississippi Conference, and is now employed by the General Sunday School Board as a general field worker and adult-class specialist. During the year 1913 her speaking tours extended from Canada to Mexico, in both of which countries she has a wide acquaintance.

In addition to conducting conferences and institutes in many states, she has been one of the chief speakers at the great Winona Lake Training School, and at the World's Sunday School Convention, and is greatly in demand. Of her address on the International Adult Emblem at Winona Lake, W. C. Pearce, of the organized Bible class department of the International Sunday School Association, says, "Nothing like it has ever been written or spoken."

J. M. Way, of Spartanburg, S. C., who will be an important factor in the work of the convention, is divisional field secretary of the South Atlantic Division of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, having been elected to this responsible position in 1914.

Among the other speakers on the programme are many men well known without as well as within the Methodist denomination, such as M. W. Brabham, of Durham, Sunday school field secretary of the North Carolina conference, Rev. R. H. Willis, Rev. J. Walter Long, of Greensboro; Mayor J. C. Gibbs, of Fayetteville; Mr. E. S. Yarborough, Mr. F. B. McKinne, Rev. Walter Pattern, Rev. H. M. North, Rev. W. A. Stanbury, Mr. H. M. Terrell, Mr. C. D. Koonce, Rev. E. H. Davis, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Mr. I. W. Medlin, Mr. W. E. Sharpe, Rev. A. S. Barnes, Rev. J. H. Shore, Rev. J. H. Ormond, Dr. W. P. Few, president of Trinity; Prof. W. W. Peele, Captain W. H. Newell, Mr. C. R. Pugh, Mr. F. M. Williamson, Mr. R. K. Craven, Mr. J. E. Pegram and Rev. H. A. Humble. Others will also take part in the discussion.

Programme.

Following is a partial list of the subjects that will be discussed:

"Putting the Bible into the lives of men," "The Great Motive," "Best Things," "How the Organized Class May Aid in Increasing Church Attendance among boys and girls, among many women," "The Organized class as an asset for women and girls," "The Sunday school and the boy," "Wesley Bible classes in the Atlantic division," "Why the federation?" "The organized class in the country," "Some things pertaining to teachers," "The church school and college and the Sunday school," "Evangelistic work of organized Bible classes." Round table discussions have been provided for, and during these periods various methods and problems of the work will be threshed out.

There committees are at work here in preparations for the convention. Large streamers will be strung across the principal streets of Fayetteville, and pennants, badges, buttons, window cards, etc., will be used in elaboration.

Committees will meet all incoming trains bearing delegates, who are requested to go direct to the Hay Street Methodist church, which is within two blocks of all stations.

MONEY PAID HORN TO ASSIST HIM LEGALLY?

Is Belief of the German Embassy Officials.

Accounts "Prove" That Von Papen Issued Check After Horn's Arrest Charged With Blowing Up Railway Bridge.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Accounts of the German embassy, it became known tonight, prove, in the opinion of embassy officials, that if Captain Franz Von Papen, recalled military attache, paid any money by check to Werner Horn, it was not until after Horn had been arrested charged with blowing up the Canadian Pacific railway bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

London dispatches have stated that stubs in von Papen's check book, taken from him by the British authorities at Falmouth, showed a check for $700 drawn to Horn's credit the day after the attache had received $2,000 from the German embassy. According to the embassy accounts, it was said, $2,000 was said to Von Papen within a few days after the explosion at Vanceboro to defray expenses in connection with the defense of Horn as a German citizen.

It also was intimated at the embassy that if Von Papen had paid money to Hans Adam von Wedill, indicted in New York for an alleged passport fraud, it has been to assist him legally. Von Wewill fled after being indicted.

Officials of the State Department have indicated that it was important to know whether the payment to Horn was made before or after the explosion. German officials had repeatedly denied responsibility for the action of Horn, saying they never heard of him until after he had been arrested. State Department officials have intimated that evidence which would prove Horn received money fro ma German source before he blew up the bridge might result in diplomatic correspondence with Berlin.

In official and diplomatic circles much interest was shown today in additional details which purported to show that payments were made to Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line official tried in New York for conspiracy, and to von Wedill.

In Teutonic diplomatic circles no attempt was made to deny that such payments had been made. Koenig, it was pointed out, was "engaged in detective work," and it was to be expected that he would be paid.

The embassy experts that some formal statement regarding all the information contained in press dispatches will shortly be made from Berlin.

THIRD OF CITY OF BERGEN NORWAY, DESTROYED BY FIRE

Two Reported Dead, 2,000 Homeless —Loss Estimated at $15,000,000.

Christiania, Norway, (via London), Jan. 16.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport with a population of 90,000 was destroyed last night by fire.

Two lives are reported to have been lost and 2,000 persons are homeless. The property damage is estimated at $15,000,000.

The fire started Saturday evening in an ironmonger's shop and, fanned by a hurricane, the flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped all the business portion of the city.

Firemen endeavored to circumscribe the area of the fire, but their task was hopeless. In order to prevent a further spread of the conflagration, they finally blew up buildings on the outer edge of the path of the flames. Late reports say that no lives were lost.

REBELS WIN BATTLE

Over the Government Forces in China, Says Cablegram.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Sixty thousand revolutionary troops have defeated the government forces of Yuan Shi Kai, in the Province of Sze Chuen, according to a cablegram received here today from Shanghai by Tong King Chong, president of the Chinese Republic Association. The battle, according to the cablegram, ended with the capture and occupation of Tsue Chow Fu by revolutionists who now threaten Cheng Tu, capital of the province of Sze Chuen.

The losses in killed and wounded, the cablegram stated, were about 1,000.

SURETY COMPANIES HELD RESPONSIBLE

For Unnecessary Expense to Postal Service

IN SCREEN WAGON WORK

American Surety Company Charged Particularly Responsible For Shortage of Bids for Transfer Work—Investigation

Washington, Jan. 16.—Restrictions placed by surety companies on bidders for screen wagon transfer work in the governmental postal service is costing the United States a vast amount of money unnecessarily, Daniel C. Roper, first assistant Postmaster General, has declared to Congress in a strong plea for establishment of a Federal Employees' Guarantee Fund.

So important did Mr. Roper consider the situation that has developed as a result of investigation by Federal agents that he called the postoffice committee into executive session to lay results of the inquiry before them. Members questioned him at length. His revelations were closely guarded and only become public today when an account of the executive session was inadvertently included in a House report.

The American Surety Company, of New York, which is dominant in the screen wagon bonding field, was mentioned particularly by Mr. Roper as partly responsible for the limited number of bids received for this class of transfer work. The investigators' report dealth sharply with the company and its Washington agent. Some of the agents' acts in connection with the awarding of contracts and the bonding of bidders were termed "unwarranted' unfair and questionable."

The investigation will be continued vigorously, Mr. Roper assured the committee.

Frequent references were made throughout the report and in Mr. Roper's remarks to the "Cassidy interests" who formerly held screen wagon contracts in several cities and who were bonded by the American Surety Company. Three members of the firm are now serving terms in the Atlanta Federal prison for postal law violations.

"We are paying, in my judgment, in New York city about $500,000 more than we should pay," said Mr. Roper.

Some of the allegations the investigators' report makes against the American Surety Company are:

That it refused to bond certain bidders unless the amounts of their bids were madep ublic, while it bonded other without inquiry.

That it refused to bond bidders on what it considered low estimates, but agreed to furnish bond in a higher amount on the same indemnity provided.

That the company's Washington agent acted as personal attorney for J. J. Cassidy, a bidder, who now is serving a term in Atlanta for postal frauds, while he was presumed to be serving the interests of all bidders.

That the agent denied he was acting as Cassidy's representative, while documentary evidence in the investigators' hands give contrary proof.

That the agents objected to the department seeking to induce low bidders to reduce their figures.

That on one occasion the agent sought to have the second assistant postmaster general revice certain schedules so that the Postal Transfer Company, of Illinois, of which J. J. Cassidy was vice president, might obtain the contract, although the company was the second lowest bidder.

In a San Francisco case, the company refused to bond W. J. Gallagher for a contract of less than $65,000 and subsequently the contract was let for $44,000. Its actions on certain New York, Chicago and Des Moines contracts also were criticised.

Mr. Roper said that strictly from a business standpoint bonding through private companies was unwise. He pointed to a congressional report showing that for the five years preceding 1909 the government recovered only our-fourth as much from bonding companies as it paid them in premiums. He advocated adoption of the Canadian system, under which all employees contributed to a general bonding fund.

CIVIC WELFARE WORKERS FROM MANY STATES GATHER

National Civic Federation Convenes in Washington Today.

Washington, Jan. 16. — Civic welfare workers from many states have gathered here for the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, which will be in session tomorrow and Tuesday. The woman's section of the federation will hold separate sessions.

National preparedness, immigration, government regulation of private industry and working conditions are among the subjects featured on the programme.

Seth Low, of New York, president of the federation, will open tomorrow's meeting by presenting his annual report. Secretary Garrison and Mr. Low are to speak at a luncheon which will open the meeting of the women's section.

FAKE ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Suit to Recover Money Paid Out at Sale of Earl Cowley's Residence.

London, Jan. 16.—Fake antique furniture was included in a sale at Earl Cowley's residence, Shippenham, according to allegations made in a suit to recover money filed here by a firm of antique dealers against the firm of auctioneers who had conducted the sale.

A settee ascribed to Queen Anne's time was branded an obvious fake, as it looked on examination to be about a year old. An "old cabinet tempus Queen Anne" came from a factory of antiques in London to judge by its earmarks. An oak bed alleged to be of the period of Charles II, was called a fake and poor fake at that.

The defense claimed the articles were genuine and added that Lord Cowley and his agent made up the catalogue.

Peking, Jan. 16.—Eki Hioki, the Japanese minister at Peking, today advised Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister, that the Japan imperial court could not receive Chow Tsu-Chi, the Chinese minister of agriculture and commerce, as had been planned, and suggested that the minister make a later visit to Japan.

BOTH RUSSIANS AND BRITISH HAVE GUNS NOW AGAINST TURKS

(Continued From Page One).

by detachments of the 52nd and 10th infantry regiments. Italians numbering 933 among them 31 officers, were made prisoner and three machine guns and three mine throwers were captured.

"In Montenegro, Austro-Hungarian troops north of Graheva captured 250 Montenegrins and a complete ammunition depot. The pursuit is still going on. The number of prisoners taken near Berane has reached 600."

PLAN TO RAISE A $2,000,000 FUND FOR TUSKEGEE

To Perpetuate it as Permanent Memorial to Booker Washington.

Washington, Jan. 15. — A plan to raise a $2,000,000 fund to perpetuate Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., as a permanent memorial to the late Booker T. Washington was announced today by Seth Low, of New York, president of the institute's board of trustees, at a memorial service here in honor of the dead negro educator. Mr. Low said that under a plan adopted by the trustees white people would raise half of the fund and the negroes of the nation the remainder.

More than 3,000 people in all walks of life and of both races paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Washington, at the service, which was held in the A. M. E. church.

Secretary Daniels, of the Navy and Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, were prominent in the list of speakers.

Mr. Daniels said he regarded Dr. Washington as the strongest leader the negro race has ever produced, and that the people of the nation could well emulate his untiring efforts and his unselfishness. The work done by Washington, Mr. McAdoo said, had been almost equally beneficial to whites and negroes. A similar tribute was paid by Mr. Low, who characterized the founder of Tuskegee as a great interpreter of the feeling between the white man of the South and the white man of the North, and between the negroes of the entire country.

TWO SONS HAD PLANNED MURDER OF THEIR FATHER

Irving and Herbert Updike Make Confessions to Chicago Police

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Irving and Herbert Updike, sons of Furman D. Updike, millionaire board of trade man, were arrested tonight, charged with plotting the murder of their parents. The crime was to have been committed tonight, according to confessions which the police of Oak Park, the suburban residence of the Updikes, claim were made to them. Irving Updike, aged 32 years, is said by the police to have coerced his brother, 21 years old, into the plot. Belief that the father was to change his will, disinheriting them, is said to have been the motive.

Suspicion was aroused by the secret meetings which the sons held in the garage, and today Chief of Police Lee, with a stenographer, concealed himself in the garage.

The murders, according to the police, were to have been committeed tonight as th change in the will, the sons believed was to be made tomorrow.

Two revolvers and a shot gun said to have been purchased for the crime were found hidden in the house. Irving, according to the police, had spent a small fortune advanced to him by his father.

DEBATES ON BLOCKADE OF GERMANY LIKELY THIS WEEK

Growing Feeling in Parliament to Give Navy Freer Hand.

London, Jan. 17.—In the course of the present week there probably will be debates in both houses of parliament on the question of a blockade of Germany. Lord Fortsmouth will raise the house of lords Wednesday and Sir Henry James Dalziel in the house of commons.

"There is a growing feeling in both houses," says the Times today that the navy should be given a freer hand in tighening the blockade. At the present we have a notorious division of work between the admiralty, the foreign office, the board of trade and numerous committees. They are trying between them to carry out a policy which only lately has taken any coherent form, and the are obviously carrying it out with much friction and many conspicuous failures."

The Daily Telegraph urges immediate measures "to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching Germany."

SYMPATHY FOR BELGIANS.

Pope Benedict Said to Have Assured Prime Minister Mercier.

Rome, Jan. 16. — Cardinal Mercier, prime minister of Belgium, was fully assured by Pope Benedict, in the course of a long audience this morning, of the Pontiff's favorable sentiments toward the Belgians and for the French population in the invaded territory, according to information received in well informed quarters. His holiness received Cardinal Mercier in private.

Although no official statement was issued concerning the interview, it is understood Cardinal Mercier gave the Pope the fullest report of the situation in Belgium not only from an ecclesiastical but also from a political and economic point of view, pointing out, it is said, the great need of the Belgians for the sympathy of the head of the Catholic Church.

CUBAN CONSERVATIVES MEET

Will Nominate Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The National Assembly of the conservative party, composed of 165 delegates from all the provinces, convened here today for the purpose of making presidential and vice-presidential nominations. A large majority of the delegates is believed to favor the re-nomination of President Menocal. Many prominent leaders, however, has announced their determination to make a better fight, not against Menocal personally but against the princ[illegible] election. Some of the liberal leaders, notably General Enrique Loynas Del Castillo, have made declaration which are interpreted an an indication that there is dang[illegible] revolution in the event President Menocal is re-nominated.

New York, January 16. — The Carranza government in Mexico has taken stringent measures to prohibit intemperance throughout the republic, according to a message received here tonight by Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Mexican consul general. The message, which was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City, said that all pulquerias in the capital had been closed, and that the sale of whiskey is to be restricted.

PREVENT ENTRANCE OF TYPHUS IN U. S.

(Continued From Page One.)

These include Roy and Bart Kramer, who, with their father, Dr. R. P. Kramer, a ranchman, were reported to have been slain by Villa troops. The cattlemen, Ben Snell and Frank Woods, and James Locke, an employe of the Babricora ranch, concerning at LaJunta. Later, it was said, the Kramers, with Woods and Snell, went to the mountains to bring out Dr. Kramer. They were expected back at LaJunta tomorrow morning. Dr. Kramer, who was reported to have been killed, was shot in the leg by Villa men, and hid in the hills while his sons went to Madera for help.

The special train sent from El Paso to Parrall to take out foreigners there, will leave tomorrow with all Americans and their families.

The illness of General Obregon, reported from Queretaro, is said to be slight.

SAW SUBMARINE DESTROYED

Had Sunk Greek Ship When Attacked by Allied Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 16.—The destruction of an enemy submarine by a torpedo boat destroyer of the Entente Allies shortly after the underwater boat had sunk a vessel, was described by members of the crew of the Fabre Line steamer Roma which arrived from Mediterranean porta today. According to the Roma's sailors, they had just rescued the crew of the Greek vessel when the submarine, which apparently had caused her destruction, came to the surface some distance away. A destroyer which had been hovering about the scene immediately sent a torpedo with great precision into the side of the submarine and sank her.

Captain Combernous of the Roma declined to give out the name of the Greek ship destroyed but it was stated her crew had been landed at Lisbon.

COLLEGE BUILDING BURNS.

Main Building at Washington College Completely Wrecked.

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 16. — William Smith Hall, the main building of Washington College, was completely wrecked by fire early today. So rapidly did the flames spread that all the archives, including many historic documents, some of them in the handwriting of George Washington, were burned. The building cost $75,000 to erect.

William Smith Hall bore the name of the first president of Washington College, Rev. William Smith, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The college had its name bestowed by the legislature "in honorable and perpetual memory of his excellency, General Washington," who received from it the degree of doctor of laws.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

FOR SALE — NICE, DRY SPLIT PINE, cut for stove, $1.15 delivered; mixed with seasoned oak, $1.25, delivered; all oak, $1.35, delivered. Dry slabs, $1.00, delivered. 'Phone 1914. ja17-1t

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT, FURnished or unfurnished, for rent. Address "H. U.," care Star. ja17-1t*

WANTED — RETAIL GROCERS TO handle Carolina Special, our fancy creamery butter; also fresh gathered eggs. Write for special price list. Carolina Creamery Co., Hickory, N. C. ja17-1t*

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER DEsires position. Has had four years' experience and is capable and efficient. Can furnish the very best references. Address "Efficiency," care Star. ja16-2t*

MR. FARMER — SELL US YOUR peas. V. B. Sharpe, Maxton, N. C. de24-f,su,w-30t

ANNOUNCEMENT — COMMENCING Monday, and continuding for one week, we will serve Warren's Angel Food Ice Cream, free with every cup of tea. Royal Team Room, Royal theatre. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT — 103 SOUTH EIGHTH street; seven rooms, all latest improvements. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

'PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGAzines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

FOR RENT — COMFORTABLY FURnished room. Modern conveniences. Close in. 'Phone 773. 216 North Second street. de31-tf

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK? IF SO, call 'phone 431. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting your future work. W. B. Klander, 22 South Second street. de24-tf

NOTICE — THIS IS TO INFORM THE Public that our laundry has been moved from 315 North Front street to southwest corner of Front and Walnut streets, opposite Hotel Wilmington. Yee Lee Laundry. ja5-15t*

AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$1,738,012.74	Capital Stock (American Bank & Trust Co.)	$ 50,000.00
Real Estate	46,172.32	Surplus	7,500.00
Overdrafts	4,155.12	Undivided Profits	319.11
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures (American National Bank)	45,662.66	Capital and Surplus (American Nat. Bank)	287,500.00
U. S. Bonds	270,000.00	Circulation (American Nat. Bank)	250,000.00
Bonds and Securities	135,278.50	Special Bond Account	45,000.00
North Carolina 4 Per Cent. Bonds	45,000.00	Bills Payable and Rediscounts	135,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	9,000.00	Reserve Account	20,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	$467,071.52	Deposits:— Banks	$ 874,862.79
Cash in our valuts	103,961.18	Individuals	1,193,961.13
	571,032.70		2,068,823.92
		Dividends Unpaid	171.90
Total	$2,884,314.03	Total	$2,864,314.03

OFFICERS:

THOS. E. COOPER, President — MILTON CALDER, Vice-President
C. E. BETHEA, Cashier — E. FRED. BANCK, Assistant Cashier
R. L. HENLEY, Assistant Cashier

STATEMENT CONDITION

The Murchison National Bank

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31ST, 1915.

RESOURCES:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$5,395,096.70	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	810,000.00	Surplus and Net Profits	650,081.54
Bank Building	450,000.00	Circulation	730,200.00
Bonds and Other Securities	293,650.00	Special Deposit Bonds	115,000.00
Liquidation Account Southern Nat. Bank	90,748.30	Rediscounts	789,302.50
Cash and Due by Banks	1,678,236.41	Deposits	5,463,147.37
	$8,747,731.41		$8,747,731.41

H. C. McQUEEN, President — C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier
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Car load Maxwell Cars, selling for $ 655.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Studebaker Cars 1,050.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Studebaker 4 cyl 885.00 F. O. B. Detroit
Car load Hudson, 6 cyl 1,350.00 F. O. B. Detroit

We have some good values in used cars, and anything in the accessory line. We also carry the famous Pennsylvania Tires, that are guaranteed for 6,000 miles, adjustments on casing, if any, made right here in our office. It will pay to use this tire. For fast and lasting service, 'phone 814.

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114 NORTH SECOND ST.

WANTED 5 TRAVELING SALESMEN, one registered druggist, 500 expert machinists, at 42 cents per hour. Commercial Employment Bureau, Durham, N. C. ja 16-2t*

WANTED — PLAIN AND FANCY sewing; dress-making a specialty, by an experienced lady. Prices reasonable. "X. Y. Y," care General Delivery, City. ja16-tf

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS NICELY furnished; all conveniences; only four blocks from A. C. L. office. Gentlemen preferred. Phone, 1857-J. Jan24-3t

JUST RECEIVED — THE WELLknown Gold Medal flour, 50 cents for 12-lb. bag; Aunt Jemima Pancake flour, 10 cents. Strictly fresh country eggs, guaranteed; tomatoes, large can, 10 cents, at May Bros., 24 North Front street; 'Phone 1322. ja14-tf

WANTED — MAN WHO CAN FURNISH good references and bond for collector, and delivery man; also two well-dressed men for solicitors. Must have good habits. Write T. J. Dover, Lumberton, N. C. ja14-4t*

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE PRICE: two mules, one double team wagon, one potato planter, one set surry harness and other farming implements. Address S. Judiski, Rocky Run Farm, Castle Hayne, N. C. Gregersen's Place. ja 15-3t*

DRESSED CHICKENS, DRESSED chickens; extra nice dressed chickens, grown hens and young. Fine selected New River oysters. Very best of beef, veal and pork. Fancy celery and hard head lettuce. Your orders solicited. Batson's Meat Market, 115 Market street. Phone No. 72. ja 15-tf

WANTED — ONE HUNDRED MEN and boys to deliver to our machinery yard, Lingo City, all the scrap iron and other metals they can get. Will buy old machinery also. We give honest weights and fair prices for clean scrap metals. Wilmington Iron Works. ja13-5t

FOR RENT — THIRD FLOOR, OVER Woodall and Shepard's. Apply Woodall and Shepard's. ja11-tf

JUST BOUGHT, A BANKRUPT STOCK of solid gold jewelry, such as cameos, brooches, lavallieres, watch bracelets and diamonds. Can save you from forty to fifty per cent. on same at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop; No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. ja11-tf

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